The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Commodore Paulding Denounced for Arresting Walker.

His Action Repudiated by the Administration.

PROGRESS OF THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

Interesting Dispatches from Col. Johnston.

DEFIANT LETTERS FROM BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Important Mormon Dispatches Intercepted.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 28.

Secretary Cass denounces the arrest of Walker [illegible]

Commodore Paulding will doubtless be court-martialed immediately.

The Commodore's instructions were intended only to direct him to prevent Walker's landing. A copy of the following circular—the same sent to the District Attorneys and Marshals—was transmitted to him:

SIR: From information received at this Department, there is reason to believe that lawless persons are now engaged within the limits of the United States in setting on foot and preparing the means for military expeditions, to be carried on against the territories of Mexico, Nicaragua and Costa Rica—Republics with whom the United States are at peace—in violation of the sixth section of the act of Congress approved 20th April, 1818. And under the eighth section of the said act it is made lawful for the President, or such persons as he shall empower, "to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, and the militia thereof, for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the Territories or jurisdiction of the United States." I am, therefore, directed by the President to call your attention to the subject, and to urge you to use all due diligence, and to avail yourself of all legitimate means at your command to enforce these and all other provisions of the said act of 20th of April, 1818, against those who may be found to be engaged in setting on foot or preparing military expeditions against the territories of Mexico, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, so manifestly prejudicial to the national character, and so injurious to the national interest. And you are, also, hereby instructed promptly to communicate to this Department the earliest information you may receive relative to such expeditions.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) LEWIS CASS.

The Commodore was directed to consider these instructions as addressed to himself, and to act accordingly.

Additional instructions, of the same tenor but more in detail, were sent by the steamer of the 21st inst., which, of course, he could not have received.

The Administration is very emphatic in repudiating the action of Commodore Paulding, and denouncing it as a violation of the sovereignty of Nicaragua and of the American Constitution. Our power over the filibusters, it is held, ceased the moment they had landed upon the jurisdiction of a foreign power.

There is no doubt that Commodore Paulding will be at once ordered home for trial. S.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 28—10 P. M.

Walker's friends express the conviction that Commodore Paulding acted under secret instructions. In proof of this, they cite the fact that it has been repeatedly predicted that England and the United States would pursue him upon Nicaraguan soil.

It is seen, also, that a week ago the British Minister, in conversation with a gentleman, suggested as a supposititious case, precisely what has happened through Paulding's act—at the same time agreeing that it would be a violation of international law, but saying that Nicaragua would not complain.

Nevertheless, the Administration positively denounces Paulding's course, denying that it was even contemplated.

General Henderson is expected here to-morrow, with Walker in charge. On his arrival he will be officially informed that he has no color of authority to hold him, and will be directed to discharge him immediately.

The Southern men are very violent in their denunciation of Paulding, denying his right to decide that Walker is a citizen of the United States, and claiming it to be the duty of the Government to send him and his men back in a national vessel. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 28.

The instructions to Commodore Paulding were necessarily general in their nature, it being impossible for the Government to anticipate every state of circumstances, and not until his official dispatch shall have been considered, will it be determined whether or not he was justified in arresting General Walker.

The War Department to-day received official dispatches from the head-quarters of the Army of Utah, dated Black Fork, three miles below the mouth of Smith's Fork, Nov. 6.

Col. Johnston states that Col. Smith, with his command and the numerous trains guarded by it, reached there Nov. 3. The march was slow and tedious, averaging eleven miles a day. Although the road was excellent and the weather fine, it was not possible to make more rapid progress, on account of the broken-down condition of the draft animals.

The trains, including the sutlers and merchants, destined for Salt Lake, which he would not allow to go on, occupied as close an order as they could be made to travel for the space of from five to six miles. No molestation whatever was attempted by the Mormons, which may be attributed to the presence of the cavalry, and the judicious dispositions and vigilance of Colonel Smith.

On the 16th Colonel Johnston was to march on Fort Bridger, and dislodge any force he might find there, and await the appearance of Colonel Cooke, [illegible] the approach of Winter was too near to [illegible] the passage of the Wasach range of mountains with a probability of success, he would seize [illegible] the district mentioned in his letter from the [illegible], and occupy it until an advance shall [illegible].

[illegible] communication from Brigham Young to Col. [illegible], and Elders —— and Taylor to Capt. [illegible] the orders of D. Wells, Commander of [illegible], which Col. Johnston incloses, and the [illegible] Legislative Assembly at the last session, [illegible] says, a matured and settled design [illegible] the part of the Mormons to hold [illegible] the Territory, independent of [illegible] irrespective of the authority of the United [States, o]ccupying as they do the attitude of rebellion [and] defiance of the Government, connected [with numer]ous overt acts of treason. Colonel Johnston [consi]dered that whenever they are met with in [illegible] may be treated as enemies, and he reiterates the necessity for prompt and vigorous action, or [the United] States must submit to the usurpation of [illegible].

[The conduct] of the Mormons, he says, results from [a settled d]etermination on their part not to acknowledge the authority of the United States nor any other [than that of t]heir church. He adds:

[illegible] supply of subsistence must be forwarded early [illegible]. It should reach the army by the 1st of [illegible]

[Should a] long time elapse without hearing from [him], Colonel Johnston says it must be attributed [solely] to the difficulty of sending expresses [over the] mountains in the Winter months.

[The officers] and men are reported to be in fine [spirits, and] animated with an ardent desire to discharge [their] duties faithfully.

In a postscript Col. Johnston says the army has made one day's march since the 5th, and that on the 7th they were awaiting the arrival of the trains delayed the day before by a storm. "Our trains" he adds, "occupy in as close an order as they can travel the road from thirteen to fourteen miles—therefore the rear cannot move till late in the day."

Among the documents transmitted is a letter from Brigham Young, dated Oct. 16, in which, replying to Colonel Alexander, he says:

"If you come here for peaceful purposes you have no use for weapons of war. We wish, and ever have wished, for peace, and have ever sued for it all the day long, as our bitterest enemies know full well; and though the wicked, with the Administration now at their head, have determined we shall have no peace except it be to be down in death, in the name of Israel's God we will have peace, even though we be compelled by our enemies to fight for it. If you persist in your attempts to permanently locate an army in this Territory, contrary to the wishes and constitutional rights of the people therein, thus aiding the Administration in their unhallowed efforts to palm their corrupt officials upon us and protect them, the black-legs, black-hearted scoundrels, whoremasters and murderers, as was the sole intention in sending you and your troops here, you will have to meet a mode of warfare against which your tactics furnish you no information. In regard to myself and certain others, having placed ourselves in a position of rebellion and hostility to the Government of the United States, I am perfectly aware, and we understand our true and most loyal position far better than our enemies can inform us. We, of all people, are endeavoring to preserve and perpetuate the genius of the Constitution and constitutional law, while the Administration and the troops they have ordered to Utah are in fact themselves the rebels, and in hostility to the General Government; and if George Washington was now living and at the helm of our Government, he would hang the Administration as high as he did André, and that, too, with a far better grace and to a much greater subserving of the best interests of the country."

After much similar defiant language, Young says:

"By virtue of my office as Governor of the Territory of Utah, I command you to marshal your troops and leave this Territory, for it can be of no possible benefit to you to waste treasures and blood in prosecuting your course upon the side of a rebellion against the General Government by its administrators. You have had and still have plenty of time to retire within reach of supplies at the East, or to go to Fort Hall. Were you and your fellow-officers as well acquainted with your men as I am with mine, and did they understand the work they are now engaged in as well as you may understand it, you must know that many of them would immediately revolt from all connection with so ungodly, illegal, unconstitutional and hellish a crusade against an innocent people; and if their blood is shed it shall rest upon the heads of their commanders. With us it is the kingdom of God or nothing."

In another letter to Colonel Alexander, Brigham Young says:

"When the President of the United States so far degrades his high position and prostitutes the highest gift of the people so as to make use of the military power, intended only for the protection of the people's rights, to crush the people's liberties, and compel them to receive officials so lost to self-respect as to accept appointments against the known and expressed wish of the people, and so craven and degraded as to need an army to protect them in their position, we feel that we would be recreant to every principle of self-respect, honor, integrity, and patriotism, to bow tamely to such high-handed tyranny, a parallel to which is only found in the attempts made by the British Government in its most corrupt stages against the rights, liberties and lives of our forefathers. If our real enemies, the mobocrats, priests, editors and politicians, at whose instigation the present storm has been gathered, had come against us, instead of you and your command, I would not have addressed them thus. They never would have been allowed to reach the South Pass."

John Taylor, in writing a letter to Captain Marcy, says:

"I know from your personal intercourse with members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, that there have been various plans concocted at head-quarters, for some time past, for the overthrow of the Mormons. Mr. Fuller, of New-York, who sent you an introductory letter to me, informs me that you are a politician. If so, you must know that in the last Presidential campaign the Republican Party had opposition to Slavery and polygamy as two of the principal planks of their platform. You may know that Utah was picked out, and the only Territory excluded from a participation in the preemption rights to land. I might enumerate injuries by scores. And if these things are not so, why is it that Utah is so knotty a question? Why could Drummond and a host of other mean scribblers palm their barefaced lies with such impunity, and have their infamous slanders swallowed with such gusto? Was it not that the Administration, as their satellites, having planned our destruction, were eager to catch at anything to render specious their contemplations of blood; or in plain terms, the Democrats advocated strongly popular sovereignty. The Republicans tell them if they join in maintaining inviolable the domestic institutions of the South, they must also swallow polygamy. The Democrats thought this would not do, as it would interfere with the religious scruples of many of their supporters, and they looked about for some means to dispose of the knotty question. Mr. Buchanan, with Messrs. Douglas, Cass, Thompson and others, after failing to devise measures, hit upon the expedient of an armed force against Utah, and thus thought, by a sacrifice of the Mormons, to untie the knotty question. Yes, by destroying or killing a hundred thousand innocent American citizens, to satisfy the pious, humane and patriotic feeling of their constituents, take the wind out of the sails of the Republicans and gain to themselves immortal honors."

After defending the Mormons, he, in conclusion, says:

"On my departure from the States, the fluctuating tide of popular opinion against us seemed to be on the wane, and by this time there may be quite a reaction in the public mind. If so, it may probably affect, materially, the position of the Administration and tend to more constitutional, pacific and humane measures. In such an event, our relative frontiers would be materially changed, and instead of meeting enemies we could meet as American citizens should—friends to one another, and united against our legitimate enemies. Such an issue is to be devoutly desired."

On the person of Major Joseph Taylor, who was captured, was found a letter to him from Daniel Wells, Lieutenant-General of the Mormons, in which the latter directs him, under date of Oct. 4, to proceed with all possible dispatch to the Oregon road, near Bear River, taking close and correct observations of the country on his route.

"When you approach the road," he says, "send scouts ahead to ascertain if the invading troops have passed that way. If they have passed take the concealed route, and get ahead of them, express to Col. Benton, who is now on that route, and in the vicinity of the troops, and effect a junction with him, so as to operate in concert. On ascertaining the locality or route of the troops, proceed at once to annoy them in every possible way. Use every exertion to stampede their animals, and set fire to their trains; burn the whole country before them and on their flank; keep them from sleeping by night surprises; blockade the road by felling the trees, or destroying the river fords where you can; watch for every opportunity to set fire to the grass on their windward, so as to, if possible, envelope their trains; leave no grass before them that can be burnt; keep your men concealed as much as possible and guard against surprise; keep scouts out at all times and communication open with Colonel Benton, Major McAllister and O. P. Rockwell, who are operating in the same way; keep me advised daily of your movements on every step the troops take, and in what direction. God bless you and give you success. Your brother in Christ."

The Editorship of the Union—Kansas—Central American Affairs—Remonstrance of Great Britain Against the Yrissari Treaty, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 27.

I understand that Mr. Hughes, formerly editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, and an adopted son-in-law of the Secretary of War, has been brought into the *Union* establishment as an associate editor. It seems that the articles in review of Mr. Douglas' position on the Kansas question were from his pen, and were deemed to be satisfactory evidence of his ability to fill the place.

Mr. Appleton, of the State Department, it is understood, will superintend the foreign department of the paper, and Mr. Hughes the political. Mr. Harris' duties will consist chiefly in receipting for his share of the profits.

The proposition that Congress should pass a law admitting Kansas into the Union whenever her people should choose to ratify the Lecompton Constitution was proposed some time ago by Attorney-General Black, as a compromise between the views of the President and Governor Walker.

Mr. Buchanan positively declined the suggestion. It was urged at that time that if this arrangement could be agreed upon, Governor Walker would go back to Kansas and use his best efforts to save the State to the Democracy. Now, it is said, this proposition finds more favor in official quarters, but the time for making it available has passed.

Governor Walker, and George N. Sanders, who has just returned from Kansas, are both of opinion that the Free-State men will participate in the election under the Lecompton Constitution on the 4th of January and secure the officers to be elected at that time. By doing this, in the possible contingency of an attempt by Congress to force the Lecompton Constitution upon them, they will have the State organization in their own hands, either to use or to render null by non user, as they find advisable.

It seems to be understood here that Gen. Denver has not accepted the commission tendered him as Secretary of the Territory of Kansas. Certain it is that he had the appointment in his pocket for three days before the last advices by mail, without having intimated any disposition to supersede Mr. Stanton.

The Administration finds itself in a tight spot again, in regard to Central American affairs. The Treaty negotiated with Señor Irisarri, for the benefit of Joseph L. White & Co., was—as I informed you at the time—looked upon by the Diplomatic Corps here as rather sharp practice. It had the effect of bringing Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley up all standing; so he took a house here and sat himself down, quietly awaiting further instructions from London, before he should proceed directly to the business of his mission to the United States. Both the British Ministers are understood to have protested earnestly against the Treaty—and it is not improbable that they looked upon the entire proceeding with the more suspicion from the fact that the Assistant Secretary of State was understood to have been the master spirit who originated and suggested to White the plan of proceeding, so as to bring about the conclusion of the Treaty, and the securement under it of his and his friends' interests in the Transit franchises. It was quite apparent that neither White nor Irisarri were equal to the inception of the scheme some time before the suspicions of Mr. Appleton's association with them leaked out.

But it does not follow that the Assistant Secretary was acting in behalf of the United States Government in this respect, as Mr. Ouseley probably supposes;—he may have been rendering a merely personal service to the Transit speculators. Be that as it may, the conclusion of the treaty, whether with or without any Administration forcing, was looked upon as an unfriendly move on the part of our Government. The *Persia* brought advices that the Government of Great Britain remonstrates against it in the most decided phrases which diplomatic courtesy will permit, as an unmistakable infringement of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. General Cass is said to have been engaged all day in preparing an answer to this remonstrance, to be sent out to Europe by the steamer of Wednesday next.

It is scarcely necessary at this time to suggest all the important consequences likely to flow from this new entanglement; but two or three points cannot well be overlooked. If England persists in her objections, Mr. Buchanan must do one of two things,—virtually recede from the treaty with Nicaragua until after the Clayton-Bulwer treaty shall have been regularly abrogated, or else commit himself to the work of practically indorsing and sustaining the celebrated "Monroe Doctrine" of which Democratic platforms say so much. To recede is difficult,—for the treaty was made at Washington, directly under the eye of the President himself,—and he is bound in good faith with Nicaragua to send it to the Senate for ratification. True, he might send it to the Senate, and have it rejected there by programme; but in that event the record shows an Administration defeat and rebuke.

There certainly seems to be danger that this interminable Central American controversy is again to disturb our relations with England, just as they seemed to be settling into peace and harmony. The *entente cordiale*, looking to coöperation by the two Governments in a world-wide policy for the extension of commerce and civilization—of which I had something to say several weeks ago—must necessarily be disturbed by the resurrection of this ancient feud, and that at a time when domestic troubles make it more than ever important that our foreign relations should be the kindest and most peaceful, and when an unusually favorable opportunity offers for the mutual attainment in the East of objects important to the prosperity of the respective nations.

Mr. Buchanan has been singularly unfortunate in his Central American policy thus far—for while he has alienated the entire fillibustering interest by his show of disposition to stretch a point for the interception of fillibuster enterprise, he has failed to command anti-fillibuster confidence in his sincerity, and foreign Governments strongly suspect him of duplicity, and of secretly favoring Walker's expedition against Nicaragua.

A desperate effort is making here to secure a continuance of the federal pap to the *Evening Star*. This journal, prior to the action of the Cincinnati Convention, blew its daily whistle in behalf of the nomination of General Pierce, and opposed Mr. Buchanan, and by a system of belittlement sought to render the idea of his success quite ridiculous. Of course its tune was changed soon as it was soundly beaten at Cincinnati, and notwithstanding the President, and Mr. Slidell and other gentlemen "near the throne," have studiously avoided having anything to do with the sheet, it has, nevertheless, been as consistent and persistent in bespattering President Buchanan with praise, as it was in showering upon *citizen* Buchanan its abuse. The hope of getting the Post-Office advertising of mail-lettings was the panacea which worked this wondrous change; and now the tug of war for it is at hand.

In order to secure the $20,000 to be made by hiding these advertisements away where they will never be seen, the *Star* people resorted to a little *finesse*. They saw that they couldn't win by love, so they essayed to try it by fear; and by initiating negotiations for the sale of their sheet to parties more friendly to the Douglas interest than to that of the President, it is said that they have frightened a portion of the Cabinet into the opinion that it will be better to give them the desired sop than to let them go over to the enemy. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Buchanan will surrender to so ignoble a craft. S.

Important from Mexico.

COUP D'ETAT OF PRESIDENT COMONFORT—HIS COMPLETE ASSUMPTION OF THE DICTATORSHIP—THE PEOPLE YIELD HIM THEIR SUPPORT.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia North American.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 25.

By the arrival at this port, to-day, of the steamer *Tennessee*, the *Picayune* is in receipt of intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 21st inst., and corresponding dates from other portions of the Republic. The news is of the highest importance.

The Constitution of the country had been overthrown, the Federal Congress and Supreme Court broken up and dispersed, and Comonfort declared absolute Dictator, with power to call an extraordinary Congress. The whole Capital was in arms, and other cities, including Vera Cruz, had given in their prompt adhesion to the new order of things.

SECOND DISPATCH.—The revolution in the City of Mexico took place on the 17th instant. The movement was a sudden, bold and daring one, and crowned with most complete success. It was planned by Comonfort, and then intrusted to General Baez, who carried it triumphantly into execution without an active resistance on the part of the people. Indeed the latter evinced their joy in various ways, and unhesitatingly hailed Comonfort as their supreme ruler.

There were but few arrests made, though among the few were several men of distinction.

A number of the Ministry sent in their resignations the same day.

The latest advices from the city are contained in a letter to the *Picayune*, dated 19th inst., which represents "everything as going on well."

The California Overland Mail, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 28.

Messrs. Butterfield, Fargo, Wells, and Williams, the contractors for carrying the overland mail to California, have arrived here with the design of fitting out an expedition to ascertain the most practicable route to carry the proposed mail.

The Santa Fé mail has arrived, but contains no letters or papers for this City.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA

The Administration's Kansas Policy Indorsed—Speeches, Resolutions, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 28.

The Democratic meeting held here this evening, to indorse the Administration, was large, but, comparatively, little enthusiasm was manifested.

The meeting was organized by the choice of Ex-Chief Justice Ellis Lewis as President, and a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. W. H. Witte, of Pennsylvania, made a speech and argued that the object of the Administration was to let the people of Kansas settle their own affairs. There was no charge of illegality brought forward when the Convention was elected, but many refused to vote. It was their own fault. If the President marked out any other course in his message than true Democracy, then charge him with either neglecting his duty or overstepping his authority. He referred to the attack of Senator Douglas upon the Kansas portion of the message immediately after the reading of it, saying that he (Douglas) made it without deliberation. [Here three cheers were given for Douglas with astonishing applause, which was followed by hisses and an attempted ejection of the proposer and loud cheers for Buchanan.] Mr. Witte continued—Mr. Douglas arraigned the President in no very respectful terms. He argued that the people of Kansas were allowed to manage their own affairs in their own way, in being invited to elect delegates to the Lecompton Convention. He had learned on good authority that the Toombs' bill was submitted to the Committee on Territories, and the enabling act discussed in the house of Mr. Douglas over night. Next day that bill was submitted to Congress with the enabling act stricken out. He alleged that the friendship of Mr. Douglas to others was dangerous. He (Witte,) wished to read no man out of the party, but when his actions cause approving smiles from the opposition, the door being open, no one would prevent him leaving. He is himself to blame.

Senator Bright, of Indiana, was the next Speaker. He said he had not had time to prepare himself to speak on the subject of the President's policy as fully as he desired. Every word he might say here would go before another tribunal—the people of Indiana. If he neglected Indiana or forgot her interest, might Heaven forget him. Territorial acquisition and government was a most intricate question, and had caused much trouble. He referred to the Democratic policy in reference to the admission of new States since the establishment of the Confederation, saying it had always been favorable. In order not to be misunderstood he would place himself right before the people by explaining the position he intended to take in the Senate. He had prepared a written statement from which he read the doctrine of non-intervention as laid down.

The Nicholson letter always met with cordial approval. "Mind your own business," was applicable to public as well as private affairs. He argued that the Lecompton Convention was constitutional, and when Kansas was brought before the Senate for admission under that Constitution, he should vote in favor thereof, without stopping to inquire whether it was with or without Slavery. He believed with the Administration that it would have been the most wise policy to have submitted the whole Constitution. But this action of the representatives of the people themselves, we must not question. The Constitution of the United States was not submitted to the direct vote of the people, but only to the Legislatures. To no new State since the formation of the confederacy had the Constitution been submitted. There is no precedent for such a course, and surely no evil can come if we follow the steps of our revolutionary fathers? Why should a new test be applied to Kansas when only one test is required for the Constitution of the United States—"it shall be republican in form." I deny the right to travel outside of the requirements of the Constitution. I will not state what are my *private wishes and feelings*. I am no apologist and never have been an advocate of Slavery, but I never let my private *feelings* interfere with my public duties. When I consider the slight difference between the Topeka and Lecompton Constitutions, when the Slavery question is omitted, I must conclude that there is not a great difference of opinion relative to other subjects. I prefer the latter to the former, because it comes in an authentic form from the people themselves through their chosen representatives. But it is argued that the Convention was elected by a minority, and its actions do not reflect the will of the people. Then it is their own fault. All had an opportunity of voting. But for them to urge their own misconduct as a reason for rejecting the admission is ridiculous. My course of duty is plain. I shall sustain the President whenever he obeys the political creed, and shall abandon him only when he forsakes the platform, and that is the Constitution.

Speeches were made by other gentlemen, and the following resolutions, which had been submitted early in the evening, were adopted:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The measures and principles of the Administration of President Buchanan, as thus far developed, in relation to the affairs of Kansas, have been the subject of the bitter denunciation of our political opponents, who in their unwise zeal are willing to destroy the harmony of the Union, by raising false issues before the people; and

Whereas, It is the determination of the Democratic Party to adhere firmly to those well-established landmarks, which in time of sectional conflict and great political excitement have proved to be the only security to the political institutions of this vast and prosperous nation; and

Whereas, The conduct of partisans has renewed the occasion when it becomes necessary in a public manner to declare our continuous confidence in the cardinal doctrines of independent State sovereignty and constitutional liberty, as applicable to the management of the Territories of the United States, and their admission into the Union as States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Democracy of Philadelphia, with signal unanimity, cordially indorse, approve, and do and will support the Administration of President Buchanan.

That in his first Message we recognize the language of the patriot. That this language enunciates the principles of the National Democratic Party, and justifies the confidence which the people have placed in him.

That we are perfectly satisfied that President Buchanan has not and can have no other desire, in the discharge of the functions of his high office, than to advance the true interests, honor and dignity of the Union—that his abilities have been proved to be of the most distinguished order, his character eminently conservative, and his councils wise; and we believe the people of the country, in every part of it, cannot commit a mistake in rallying around such a man and sustaining him in his efforts to settle all existing difficulties in which the country may be involved, whether foreign or domestic. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is a Government of delegated power; that within the limits of its functions it is the supreme—the sovereign power of the land; and the idea that this supreme power can be properly overruled in its exercise, either by those from whom it is delegated, or those for whose government such power may be exercised, is a heresy, dangerous to the perpetuity of civil institutions and constitutional liberty, and tends to create confusion and anarchy in any condition of organized society.

Resolved, That while it is true that the Government of the United States is within the limits of its constitutional functions, the sovereign power of the land, it is equally true that in all matters not included within the grant of power to the Federal Government, the *right of absolute sovereignty is reserved to the States* respectively and the people thereof, and that any interference on the part of the General Government with powers not expressly granted is inexpedient and dangerous, and should be and is discountenanced by the Democratic Party, as no less a violation of the reserved rights of the States as would be the attempt on the part of any of *the States or the people thereof*, except in due form of law, to interfere with the *rightful exercise of the powers* expressly granted to the General Government.

Resolved, That in the application of the principles contained in the foregoing resolutions, the Democracy of the city of Philadelphia, responding to the National Democracy of *every State in the Union*, declares that Congress has no power, directly or indirectly, *to interfere* with the local institutions of the several States; and that in all matters not within the powers delegated by the Constitution, the States are the only judges of their own affairs. But in the Territories of the United States, which belong alike to the people of every State and section of the Union, the sovereign power, so far as delegated at all, is vested in Congress. This power should, however, be exercised with a strict regard to all the rights reserved to the States, and in exercising this sovereign power, it is incumbent upon Congress to protect within the Territories all the rights of property, personal security and personal liberty which the citizens from the various sections of the country locating in the Territories enjoyed within the States from which they respectively emigrated; and this duty should be properly discharged up to the time when, under a Constitution duly framed, such Territory shall by Congress be recognized as an independent State.

Resolved, That the Territorial Legislature of Kansas which authorized the election of the Lecompton Convention, was a lawful Legislature, which, in giving authority to said Convention to frame a Constitution, clearly acted within the scope of its powers. That the fact that the Legislature did not require said Convention to submit the Constitution to a vote of the people, does not affect its legality. That neither said Legislature, nor the Convention which framed the Constitution, having deemed it expedient, save in respect to the institution of Slavery, to submit said Constitution to a direct popular vote, it is unquestionably the duty of the President, when such Constitution shall be sent by the Convention to Congress through the hands of the Executive, respectfully to receive and to transmit the same to Congress. And if said Constitution, in the opinion of Congress, shall meet the requirements of the Federal Constitution, it will be the duty of Congress to respond to the wishes of the people of Kansas, thus legally expressed through their chosen agents, by admitting Kansas into the Union.

Resolved, That if the settlement of Kansas had been effected according to the usual principles of emigration to the new Territories, the question of Slavery would have been peacefully determined by the people. Instead of this, large sums have been raised out of the Territory, with which emigrant aid societies and others have been employed in forcing its settlement with a view to this question. The consequence has been that the opponents of law and order have, from the beginning, been in a state of rebellion against the Territorial Government established by Congress, requiring the Government of the United States to keep a large military force in Kansas to maintain the Territorial Government in existence against those who oppose the lawful authority of the United States and of the Territory.

Resolved, That the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the foundation of all our institutions, can be carried into effect only through the medium of representatives of the people in an organized Government.

That in conformity with this principle, the Legislative Assembly of Kansas passed a fair law for the election of delegates to a Convention to frame a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission as a State into the Union; that the violators of law who had constantly refused to submit to a Territorial Government opposed it, and did not vote at the election. A fair opportunity, however, for such purpose having been presented, they have no right to complain.

Resolved, In the language of the President's Message, "that Kansas has for some years occupied too much of the public attention. It is high time this should be directed to far more important objects. When once admitted into the Union, whether with or without Slavery, the excitement beyond her own limits will speedily pass away, as she will then for the first time be left, as she ought to have been long since, to manage her own affairs in her own way."

Resolved, That the question now raised in relation to the action of the lawful authorities in Kansas, is the same old question recurring in a new form between the Democratic Party and their Black Republican opponents. It is the same party issue modified which was raised against the Compromise Measures of 1850, and against the Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854. At present it assumes the shape of preventing the admission of Kansas into the States, under the provisions of the Kansas bill. Agitation is the only political weapon of those who have heretofore and still oppose the operation of that law. Political power is their object, and in order to attain it they are willing to hazard the peace and security of the Union for the sake of a thousand men in Kansas who have been in constant resistance to the Constitution and the laws.

Resolved, That it is manifest, had any Constitution which the ingenuity of man could have devised—even the Topeka Constitution—been presented to the Black Republican Party by the Lecompton Convention, that party would have voted against it, because it is their object not to settle the question, preferring to destroy the interests of the Territory for the purpose of keeping up agitation on the Slavery question throughout the States of the Union until the next Presidential election.

Resolved, That while we recognize in the fullest extent the right of the people of a Territory, when duly qualified, to make a Constitution, to submit it to a vote of the people, yet the people of Kansas not having seen fit so to submit the whole Constitution, but having submitted the only question about which there has been practically any division of sentiment, we hold it to be the duty of all conservative men to attend the polls and vote for or against Slavery, and nothing but a spirit of disorganization and rebellion can encourage them in doing otherwise. And above all do we desire to urge upon all good members of the great Democratic Party the necessity of preserving among themselves the the kindest feelings upon this subject, and especially that they will not permit the efforts of our common enemy (no matter from whom they receive aid and comfort) to succeed in stirring up animosities upon questions which, by the fixed purpose of the Administration, will soon be of no real practical importance to those outside of the Territory.

The meeting then adjourned.

Marine Disasters.

NORFOLK, Monday, Dec. 28.

The schooner *S. C. Watts*, from Boston, bound to Norfolk, is ashore at Cape Henry. Assistance has been sent down to her.

The schooner *C. G. Waterbury*, from Attakapas, bound to New-York, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, is also ashore. The wreckers have gone down to her assistance.

The News of Walker's Capture in Mobile.

MOBILE, Monday, Dec. 28.

Great excitement has been occasioned here by the news of the intervention of the Government in Nicaraguan affairs.

The Minnesota Election—Choice of United States Senators.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 28.

Advices have been received announcing the completion of the official canvass of the late election in Minnesota. The entire Democratic State ticket was chosen.

Hon. Henry M. Rice and Hon. James Shields were elected United States Senators by the Legislature of Minnesota, on the 19th instant.

The Arago Passed Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F. Monday, Dec. 28.

A side-wheel steamer, with two smoke-stacks, passed Trepassy, close in, at 4 P. M. on Saturday, bound for the westward. It was probably the *Arago*, which will be due in New-York about Wednesday morning.

The News Yacht of the Associated Press was wrecked in the gale of the 7th inst. Repairs have been made, and she is expected to leave port to-day.

Arrest for Forgery.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 28.

John W. Macy, of Nantucket, has been arrested in New-Bedford, charged with obtaining $4,500 on a *forged letter of acceptance*, purporting to be signed by Josiah Macy & Sons, of New-York.

The Weather.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 28.

The weather is cold, and snow is falling lightly. The steamer *Hero* has reached here from New-York, after a hard passage of 35 hours. She leaves to-day to attempt the return passage.

SCHENECTADY, Monday, Dec. 28.

The weather is mild, with snow. The thermometer stands at 32°. Wind southeast, with indications of a change from snow to rain.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 28—9 A. M.

Weather cloudy, with indications of snow. Wind southwest.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Dec. 28—9 A. M.

It is snowing hard here.

EXETER, N. H., Monday, Dec. 28—9 A. M.

The snow is coming down thick and fast here.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Monday, Dec. 28—9 A. M.

It is snowing heavily here.

MONTREAL, Monday, Dec. 28—9 A. M.

The weather here is very cold and it is snowing.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Monday, Dec. 28—9 A. M.

There are indications of snow here.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Monday, Dec. 28—9 A. M.

A thick snow-storm is prevailing here.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Monday, Dec. 28—9 A. M.

It is blowing a gale here from the southwest. The thermometer stands at 21° above zero.

HALIFAX, Monday, Dec. 28—9 A. M.

The weather here is hazy, cold and calm.

[illegible] Steamer Moses Taylor.

The fine, new [illegible] steamer *Moses Taylor*, made a trial trip yesterday, the object of which was to test the sea-going qualities of the ship and the working of her engines. The fact that the [illegible] cut-off, link motion, &c., which were rejected by the builders of the [illegible] engines, were to be practically tested, gave additional interest to the occasion, and drew together several well-known scientific men, engineers, sea-captains and others, making a party of nearly two hundred persons. The new Velocimeter of L. D. Townsley, which records the rate of the ship's progress per hour through the water, the distance run, leeway, &c., was put on board to receive a practical test. The steamer left her pier, foot of Warren-street, North River, shortly after 11 o'clock, being saluted by guns from the neighboring steamers, and from the [illegible] Jersey City. She was decorated fore and aft with a set of beautiful flags presented, as is customary, by the gentleman whose name she bears. After a short run up the North River, she was headed down the Bay, passing the Battery at 11:30 A. M. A strong [illegible] slightly interfered with her speed, she being light and drawing only about ten feet of water; but it was soon apparent that she was to be classed among the rapid vessels. With a low pressure of steam, only 22 pounds to the square inch, her engines worked with great ease, making 18 revolutions, which at 29 pounds, were increased to 20 revolutions per minute. The Velocimeter indicated [illegible] nautical miles per hour as the rate of speed from the start, which was increased to 12 miles when at the highest pressure [illegible] 20 revolutions. She rounded the Light-ship east of Sandy Hook in one hour and forty-nine minutes from the dock, being, as Capt. McGowan, the pilot, said, the quickest time he had ever made in a steamer before. The somewhat rough sea which prevailed outside, she rode with an ease and grace which excited the admiration of the whole ship's company, except those who were troubled with too much [illegible] of their stomachs to permit them to admire that of the steamer. Turning towards the Hook, the steamer *Black Warrior* was met bound out, and, to test the rate of the new steamer's speed, the *Moses Taylor* sailed in company with her for fifteen or twenty minutes down the beach, keeping up with her easily. A due respect to the old *Warrior* prevented any attempt to run round her.

Much of the attention of the party was engaged by Mr. Dickerson, the partner of Mr. Sickles, in explanations and experiments on the working of their new cut-off and link motion. It is so arranged that by the turning of a horizontal wheel the most inexperienced person can perfectly regulate the motions of the engines,—stop or back them at pleasure. By pulling a bell-wire, the man at the wheel, who should suddenly observe any vessel or other obstruction ahead, can stop the engines instantly, without waiting the old, and often too slow motions of the engineer. The machinery, in all its parts, worked to the satisfaction of all, and the new adjustments were declared to be an immense gain in point of convenience, safety and economy.

The party sat down to a bountiful collation, after which there were toasts and speeches. The health of Moses Taylor was given with all the honors—Mr. Taylor was not on board—after which the party drank the health of Marshall O. Roberts and Captain McGowan. These toasts were suitably responded to by General Wetmore, Chas. A. Rapallo, Esq., Isaac M. Bailey, Esq., and others. A gentleman then proposed the health of Mr. Sickles and Mr. Dickerson, to which the latter gentleman responded in a lengthy speech, in which he referred to the merits of the improved cut-off and link motion, and criticized with much severity the Novelty Works people in repudiating and hoisting them out of the *Adriatic* without trial.

The following are the dimensions of the new steamer:

Length, 250 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth of hold, 23 feet; measuring about 1,700 tons. Her machinery was built by the Allaire Works, and hull by Wm. H. Webb. She has two beam engines of [illegible]-inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke, connected by a crank-shaft, and can be disconnected and worked separately; also low pressure, return through boilers [illegible] feet long, [illegible] feet wide, and 10 feet high. The vessel complete cost $250,000. She can accommodate over 600 passengers. Unlike the other steamers, she has stateroom accommodations for over a hundred passengers on the upper deck, with all the light and ventilation which could be enjoyed on a North River steamer. To guard against the possibility of a disaster like the *Central America's*, there is but one line of deadlights, which are placed around the upper streak of the ship, where no danger can arise from their being left open. She sails on the 5th of January for Aspinwall.

The officers of the ship are:

John McGowan, Commander.
Charles R. Howard, First Officer.
Mr. Sloan, Second Officer.
Mr. Gregory, Third Officer.
Mr. Reeves, Steward.
David A. Raymond, Purser.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY—BUSINESS AT HAVANA—THE "SARATOGA" EN ROUTE FOR NEW-YORK WITH WALKER'S MEN, ETC.

The steamship *Empire City*, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived at this port last evening.

The *Empire City*, Capt. A. Griffin, left New-Orleans on the 20th instant, at 8 A. M., and arrived at Havana at sunrise on the 22d.

The United States mail steamship *Granada*, [illegible], from Aspinwall, with the New-Orleans mail and passengers, from San Francisco Dec. 5, arrived at 10 A. M., same day, and reported the Company's steamship *Northern Light*, as then passing the harbor on her way from Aspinwall, bound to New-York.

There is nothing special to report from Havana. Sugars were improving in price. Exchange on London, 60 days, 14@15 ⅌ cent. premium; to New-York, 60 days, 3 ⅌ cent. premium; short sight, do., 6@7 ⅌ cent. premium. Freights dull.

The steamer *Fashion*, Captain Cauchois, arrived from her late cruise with "those emigrants," was at anchor at Havana when the *Empire City* left.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, en route for Norfolk, from Greytown, with the greater portion of Walker's men on board, put in for supplies on the 22d at noon.

Dec. 24—10 A. M., off Cape Florida, saw steamer *Philadelphia*, from New-York 19th for Havana.

The *Empire City*, since leaving Havana, has experienced strong winds, chiefly from the westward.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Empire City* for late Havana papers.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 28.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived at this port, from Havana and Key West 25th instant. No news of interest had transpired at either place.

Fires.

IN BROADWAY.

At 12½ yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the cigar store of Benoit Vieux, No. 421 Broadway. The damage from fire and water was about $150, which is covered by insurance of $1,800 in the Bridgeport Insurance Company; $1,200 in the Park Insurance Company; and $1,250 in the Mechanics' and Tradesmen's Insurance Company. The fire extended to the millinery store of Mrs. Burke in Canal-street—damage $100—fully insured.

IN SOUTH-STREET.

At 12¼ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the liquor-store and lodging-house of G. A. De Forrest & Co., No. 89 South-street. Damage about $150. Covered by insurance.

IN SPRING-STREET.

At 9¼ A. M., a fire broke out in Lewis Hutchinson's cigar store, No. 265 Spring-street. The fire was speedily extinguished, with a loss of $15.

The Turf for 1857.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Christmas, Dec. 25. Match, $500, mile heats, to road wagons.

Mr. Saxon b. g. *Newton* 1 1
Mr. Williams br. g. *Revolt* 2 2
Time, 2:38½—2:37½.

RED HOUSE COURSE, HARLEM, N. Y.—PACING—Christmas, Dec. 25. Match, $500, two mile heats, to wagons.

E. Luff br. m. *Lady Jackson* 1
C. Brooks s. g. *Murch* .... dist.
Time—5:47.

Trotting on the McComb's Dam Road, Christmas, Dec. 25. Match $100, mile heats.

Mr. Phelan's b. g. *Rattler* 1 1
Mr. Townsend b. g. *Kerry* 2 2

Trotting on the McComb's Dam Road, Dec. 25. Match $200, a single dash of two miles.

J. Pifer black mare 1
Owner black gelding 2

[illegible] has recovered from his late dangerous illness.

Counterfeit notes on the John Hancock Bank, Boston, are in circulation in Brooklyn.

THE NILE.

Nubia—Hagar Silsilis, the Rock of the Chain—Egyptian Tombs.

Egypt, March.

Below Assouan the aspect of the Nile changes. Nubia, I have before remarked, is very narrow. The mountains rise abruptly from the river's edge, and the cultivated land on each side is but a few rods in width. The overflow of the river, which is so sensible a blessing below the first cataract, which is indeed the life and soul of the land, produces very little effect between the first and second cataract, covering no land except the sloping banks of the stream, which recede a few feet on each side. But having passed Assouan, at a distance of a few miles below that point the luxuriant land of Egypt begins to attract the eye, waving fields of corn and grain, and glorious visions of the vast valley, rich in all the products of this willing soil, rest the eye that is weary of the yellow sand and rocks of the upper country. The alternation of groves of palm, and barren wastes of golden sand, immediately below Assouan, makes these twenty miles among the most beautiful on the river, and with a fresh breeze and a strong current in our favor, it was unspeakably delicious to lie on deck, and see the fast-changing landscape.

We ran from Assouan to Kom Ombos in about twelve hours, and then the wind forsook us and we slept and drifted on all night down the grand old river.

It was a glorious morning of January when we approached Hagar Silsilis, the Rock of the Chain. I went on shore early in the morning and walked down the east bank of the river, attended by Mohammed Hassan, the most faithful of our sailors, and whom we had promoted to be a general attendant on us instead of a workman at the oars. We were climbing among the rocks on the east bank after rabbits or hares, of which we had gotten two or three, when I was startled by hearing him cry "Howaggi, Howaggi," in a tone of voice that indicated either great delight or great surprise, I could not tell which. Hastening around a corner of the rock I found him most violently at work among the few green bushes that grew in the soil among the rocks, tearing them up as if he were crazy. As I approached he ran to me for my knife and said, pointing to the bush, "It is Yasmeen." I found that he was correct and that he had discovered a plantation of Jessamine, which to the Turk is like a mine of gold. The long stem of this plant makes the most expensive and highly-valued pipe stick, and Mohammed had found twenty most excellent sticks. Meantime the boat came drifting down the stream and the Reis, who was on deck, shouted to know what we were about. At the magical word, "Yasmeen," he tumbled into the small boat and hastened on shore, when he proceeded to help himself to all that we had left, and while he was doing so, having secured a few of the best sticks and a bunch of the sweet blossoms for the ladies, I strolled on down the river and soon lost myself in the vast quarries of sandstone which are here, and from which Karnak and all the glories of Thebes were cut out in long-gone ages. Here were vast channels cut in the rock a hundred feet deep and not more than twenty in width, extending from the shore far back into the heart of the mountain, where they widened into the quarries of which I speak. Many temples were left in the rock, many grottoes hewn out and adorned with paintings and sculpture, and many tomb-like recesses carved with the names of kings and princes and priests of thirty thousand years ago, [illegible] memorials of art nowhere existing [illegible] to the antiquarian none can be found. Hailing the boat I had the small boat sent for me and crossed the river to the western bank, where there are fewer quarries and more temples or grottoes, and the large boat swung in to the land just under the entrance to one of these which bears the name of the great Remeses III, the Sesostris of the Greek historians.

I have already said that I should not weary the readers of these letters with description of places and ruins in Egypt. It is but my design to give passing sketches of our own travel. I would like well to linger on these scenes and sketch the places that my readers might understand better our daily life and studies; but it must suffice here to say that the west bank of the river is lined with rocks rising more or less abruptly from the river, and that in the faces of these rocks are cut cavernous tomb-like rooms, some small, some large, all more or less ornamented with paintings and sculpture, and many of great interest to the Egyptian scholar, as dating far back in the history of this oldest of nations. It is vain for any man of ordinary mind to resist the feelings that come over him in such places. Whether tomb or temple, if he stands in the place hollowed out or built by human hands three thousand years ago, he will bow down in awe before that memorial of antiquity. We are too short-lived, too evanescent, too much the creatures of a day to dare resist, or to be able to resist the demand for respect which a monument of thirty centuries makes on us. Nor can we ever accustom ourselves to it by ordinary travel. Six months in Egypt produces no diminution in this respect, though every day of those six months brings with it another of the grand relics of the world close after the flood. We live years in days, months—nay, I might well say years in hours. We pass, by an effort of thought that becomes no less startling and painful from its frequency, we pass from the presence of this age and time into the presence of the men of those old ages and times—into their actual physical presence—grasp their thin, dark fingers in our fleshy hands, gaze into their dim, vacant eyes, and question them; and when they reply not, we look up at the walls of their sepulchres and read the lines they carved, and seem thus to hear their voices.

The evening came on as we were leaving Hagar Silsilis, but as there was yet an hour or two to spare before dark, I walked on down the west side of the river while the boat drifted. A few moments brought me out of the narrow pass and into the open cultivated plain below, where the sound of my gun, as I shot two or three pigeons, brought some of the natives around me, out of the cornfields, in which they were now gathering the ripe corn. They asked me if I wanted a *timsa*—that is, a crocodile—and I, not knowing whether they intended one dead or alive, told them I did, and directed them to bring it. While I strolled along the side of the river, a man and a woman overtook me, trotting along, each one carrying a crocodile on top of his or her head. They were dead and stuffed. One of them a sailor bought for a few piastres, which afterward graced the front door of an Egyptian house in Cairo, where it hangs to keep off evil spirits.

Latest Thoughts on the Indian Mutiny.—The new volume of the *Cambridge Essays* was issued in London on Friday afternoon, the 11th, the day the mail left. The article of chief note is an elaborate paper by Mr. Charles Buxton, M. A., of that University, son of the late well-known Sir Fowell Buxton, and author of a biography of that eminent philanthropist. Mr. Buxton, who is member of Parliament for Newport, in the Isle of Wight, discusses at great length and with extraordinary industry and research, "The Questions Raised by the Mutiny;" and these are his conclusions from the facts known: "The cartridges were the real cause of the mutiny. This warns us that only by the strictest tolerance can our empire be preserved—a tolerance, however, which ought not to extend to religious cruelties, and which need not make us flatter the pride of the Brahmins in our terms of enlistment. Our administration of India has had signal merits, but wants stimulus. This impulse would be given, in the first place, by giving more power to the local authorities; and again, by giving to each of the five great divisions of India a really independent Government, in all matters of administration, and by surrounding each Governor with a large Legislative Council of experienced civil and military officers, assisted, perhaps, by selected natives. If not, then by combining the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, with large additions of retired Anglo-Indians, in a Council; its deliberations to be public. The seat of Government should be in the hill country, instead of Calcutta. The Governor-Generalship and Lieutenant-Governorships should be the prizes of the most distinguished ability displayed in India. The freedom of the Indian press is, upon the whole, a good, not an evil. The seniority system in the army should be freely broken into. The military officers should no longer be drafted off to civil appointments. A better proportion must be kept between the European and native troops, but this rather by lessening the latter than by increasing the former. The artillery and forts should only be intrusted to Europeans. No military expenditure would be so effective as that upon railways, it might lead the natives to greater loyalty if the Queen were called Empress of India. Lastly, it is our duty, as a Christian country, to show equal energy of purpose in our gratitude and in our vengeance."

City Profligacy—Payments for the Street Commissioner's Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having a little business at the Record Office yesterday, Mr. Flagg with his usual urbanity handed me a copy of his *estimates* "for tax levy for the year 1858."

These reports have for so long a time been of so similar a character that if the dates were altered the City need scarcely be put to the expense of publishing them; in a word they are but a synopsis of profligate expenditures, to say nothing of the bare-faced frauds impressed upon most of its pages.

I do not believe such conduct would be tolerated in any other corporation in the world, for when it was once attempted in London, the Government threatened to take away its charter. And if the City is to be ruled by the miserable creatures who have had possession of it for a series of past years, the sooner the State takes from it *its* Charter, the better: for the City Government is not only a disgrace to itself, but to the Union.

If we ever expect to get on, the Common Council must be taken from the body of the people—in that case a better chance would be had of selecting respectable men, besides we should do as the Athenians did: compel under a pretty sharp penalty every property holder to vote. I am driven into these remarks upon turning to one page of frauds, brought upon the City by the strange conduct of the Corporation Counsel. Hear what Mr. Flagg says on pages 26 and 27 of his "report:"

"By an ordinance passed by the Common Council June 26, 1857, the number of officers in the Street Department was increased to nearly twice the number required for the same service under former ordinances, (besides the number added in organizing the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies and of Lamps and Gas,) and the salaries increased to more than twice the amount formerly paid for the like service in that department. About the time of the adoption of the ordinance before referred to, C. Devlin was appointed Street Commissioner by the Mayor, and most of the incumbents under the former Street Commissioner (Taylor) were removed, and others appointed instead, while the title to the office was claimed by D. D. Conover, under an appointment from the Governor. In this state of affairs, the Comptroller refused to pay the salaries of the officers in the Street Department, until the title to the office was decided by the courts. The appointees of Mr. Devlin soon after prosecuted their claims for salary, and *as the Counsel to the Corporation would not allow a defence to be set up against the legality of Devlin's appointment*, there was no sufficient defence to prevent the recovery of judgment upon their claim for services that have never been rendered; they being, most of the time, under an injunction of the Supreme Court, and restrained from the performance of any duties under these appointments, and *judgments have been recovered against the Corporation, from month to month, and payments have been made upon the executions.*"

How a man capable of uttering such truly beautiful sentiments as Mr. Busteed did at a Ward School, and published in the *Evening Post* of the 26th inst., could falsify himself as is above shown, is more than I can understand. Mr. Busteed should know that the people of this City are his clients, and that when he forgets this, and goes to scheming either with Mr. Lowber, Mr. Devlin or who not, he forgets his oath, and his duty to God and the People.

The Governor should instantly remove Mr. Busteed from office; his power was given him for like purposes, and if he is not removed, then the Statute was made in vain, for it is difficult to conceive of a more wanton and flagrant dereliction of official duty. than, not only the present case presents, but many others that have so often been exhibited to the people of a like flagrant character, that time would be misspent by exhibiting them again.

I have gone over the items thus paid to Devlin, and his score of retainers, since the Supreme Court decided that he *was not* Street Commissioner amounting to the sum of about $65,000, not one dollar of which has been earned by him or them; and unquestionably a like sum, will have to be paid to Mr. Conover, the Acting Street Commissioner, thus making the sum of $130,000, to two sets of officials. The actual cost of the labor rendered by all of them could readily be performed by competent men for about the sum of two thousand dollars, and they would be well paid at that. The administration of the affairs of the City is a sad commentary of the ability of men in large communities to rule themselves, and the very demagogues who are crying, "Democracy! Democracy!" the loudest, are the most ravenous to glut themselves with the hearts' blood of their victims, whom they thus delude. How many of the poor and needy, with their little children now hovering over a few embers, thinly clad and poorly fed, would be made comfortable with a tithe of this $65,000 worse than stolen from the City treasury? Yet these heartless sticklers for equal laws, and equal rights, betray you first, and then plunder you.

Mr. Flagg's character as an honest man is above suspicion, but it seems to me he should have made public, through the press, these monthly frauds, and had he done so, if no one had stepped forward to protect the City by legislation, then he would have done his duty, and not until then.

B.

Curious Coincidences.

Yorkville, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While on a visit to Europe, some ten years ago, at the time when the *Great Britain* steamship went ashore on the northern coast of Ireland, it was my fortune to suggest a plan for getting her off the rocks, upon which she thumped for some three or more months, which was first published in the *Carmarthen Journal*, a provincial paper, and afterwards in the London *Times*, on the very same morning with the letter of a Captain of the Navy, advocating a plan on the same principle, which plan was adopted with complete success.

In your valuable paper, of Dec. 12, I was permitted to suggest a mode of "launching large ships," by means of "an artificial basin or dock, located in close proximity to the river, into which the water might be permitted to enter and float her, when completed." In the London *Times* of the 12th of December, I find the following question asked relative to the launching of the *Leviathan*, being precisely similar to the one propounded by me through your paper of the same date!

"Why was not the *Leviathan* built, to begin with, in a dock of her own, which would, upon the water being let in, have itself floated her, without further trouble, into the Thames."

It certainly is strange that two writers should, at a distance of 3,000 miles from each other, and on the same day, publish the same idea, on the same subject, and almost in the same words; but it appears stranger yet that such a simple and cheap plan for the launching of large ships should not long since have been adopted.

Respectfully, DIX.

M. Millaud, Owner of La Presse.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The well-known impartiality of your paper leads me to hope that the following statement will be acceptable:

In the letter from Paris of the 26th of October, 1857, signed "Malakoff," and published in your paper of Saturday last, it is said that "M. Millaud, the millionaire owner of the *Presse*, who bought his way into the ranks of journalists in order to gain a respectability in society, which his millions alone would never have given him," &c., &c. Allow me to say that the writer of that letter has been misinformed; before M. Millaud acquired his fortune, his rare intelligence and remarkable aptitude was shown by his successful career as an editor, and it is a title of which he is justly proud.

If the author of the article had been himself present at any of the entertainments given by Mr. Millaud, at which the beautiful Mme. Millaud presides with exquisite grace and elegance, he would have met there the best society that Paris affords in birth and talent, as well as in wealth, and might have been witness also to the respect and affection with which he is regarded by his earlier colaborers, who have always found M. Millaud the same before as well as after the acquisition of his fortune, and which it would be wrong to taunt or reproach him with, since it has been used for the good of others and never to do any one harm.

Justice.

New-York, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857.

Overland from St. Petersburg to the Mouth of the Amoor.

From the San Francisco Herald.

We had, yesterday, an interview with Mr. P. McD. Collins, who arrived in this city a few days ago, having traveled over land from St. Petersburg to the mouth of the Amoor River. The journey occupied exactly one year. Twelve months ago Mr. Collins left St. Petersburg, traveled from thence to Moscow, by railroad and, from thence through Siberia, in sledges and telegas, to Chetah, the capital of the Trans-Baikal province, situated on the River Ingodal, one of the main sources of the Amoor, where he waited for the breaking up of the ice in the river, and then, accompanied by four Cossack soldiers, and by Mr. Fulhelm, the Governor of the Russian-American Company at Ayan, proceeded down to the Amoor, and along that river to the Pacific. From Mr. Collins we have obtained much interesting information in relation to the vast region through which he traveled, and about which so little is known. He speaks in the highest terms of the Russian officials, with whom he had intercourse. Americans are everywhere highly regarded by the Russians, and are always treated with every courtesy and respect. The party of which Mr. Collins formed one were not molested by the nomadic tribes who inhabit a great portion of the region through which they traveled. They found it necessary, however, to be cautious in their intercourse with them. During his journey, Mr. Collins stopped for some time at Kyackta and Miamattschin. These towns are located side by side. The former is inhabited by the Russians, and the latter by the Chinese. The boundary line of the two nations runs between. It is marked only by a board fence. They are both walled in and fortified. At this point all the legitimate trade of the two countries is carried on. To Miamattschin the Chinese convey from the interior their teas and other goods on bullocks and camels, and to Kyackta the Russians bring their commodities, and in this way the exchange is made. The trade which centres at this point is estimated to amount to over thirty millions of roubles per annum. While at Kyackta Mr. Collins essayed to enter the Chinese dominions, and proceed to Pekin, which is about eight hundred and fifty miles to the South. He joined an Ambassador, sent out by the Russian Government to treat with the Emperor for the purchase of the country lying along the Amoor River.

The whole of this region, according to a treaty made in the reign of the Empress Catherine, belongs to the Chinese; but the Russians are now in possession of several portions of it. They are willing to acquire it by purchase; but if an overture to that effect is rejected, they are prepared to take it. Neither the Russian Ambassador nor Mr. Collins could obtain permission to proceed to Pekin, and they were both obliged to return. The Russians have greater facilities of obtaining correct views in relation to matters in China, than any other nation in the world. There is in Pekin what is termed the Russian College. It consists of ten missionaries of the Greek Church. These ten missionaries remain for ten years, and are then replaced by ten more. During the decade of their sojourn, they are not permitted to fill any vacancies that may be caused by death or any other casualty. They are treated in the Chinese capital with great respect, and are allowed a guard of honor. Through the agency of this College, the Russian Government obtains reliable information of everything that transpires at the Court of His Celestial Majesty. After his unsuccessful attempt to penetrate through the Chinese territory to Pekin, Mr. Collins proceeded to Chetah, situated at the head-waters of the Amoor River. The province of which it is the capital is rich in mineral resources. It is about as large as California. It abounds in mines of gold, silver and copper. The gold is found in river-beds and gulches. There are no quartz mines. The annual yield is estimated at five millions of roubles. The silver mines are very rich. They are both worked by the convicts transported to Siberia by the Russian Government, under the supervision of military officers. Private parties are not permitted to take out the precious metals in this section of the country. In other places, they are allowed to mine, under certain restrictions, and are obliged to pay the Government a certain percentage upon all they take out.

Lieutenant Beale's Expedition—The Pacific Wagon Road.—On Monday, Nov. 9, Lieut. E. F. Beale, in charge of the Survey of the Pacific Wagon Road, arrived in Los Angeles, accompanied by Lieut. C. E. Thornburn, U. S. N., the Superintendent of the Topographical Department. The following gentlemen composed the officers of the expedition, in addition to those above mentioned: Those appointed by the Secretary of War are, Messrs. Alexander N. Breckenridge, Isaac A. Worley, James A. Via, James King; those appointed by the Superintendent, Messrs. J. M. Bell, H. Porter and M. M. Stacy.

The survey of the Pacific Wagon Road was authorized by act of Congress, approved Feb. 17, 1857, and was completed to the Colorado River on the 19th ult. The survey was ordered on the line of the 35th parallel of latitude, and the route traveled has proved to be of the most favorable character. Very little work on one or two mountains will be required to make the road easy of travel. As it is, it presents fewer obstacles than any of the present traveled roads to California, and has the great advantage of being much shorter. Before, however, it will be safe for emigrants, something must be done with the Indians on the route—as it passes through the territories of the Apaches, Camanches, Navajoes and Mohaves. Although the survey party were not molested, emigrants might not fare so well. On the line surveyed, an abundance of grass, wood and water was found. The party arrived here in excellent health.—*Los Angeles (Cal.) Star.*

The Japanese Becoming Less Exclusive—Confirmation of Reports from Other Sources.—We have been shown a letter from E. E. Rice, United States Commercial Agent at Hakodadi, to Captain Tooker, of the *Ontario*, in which he communicates some facts of interest. He writes under date of Sept. 10: "The Japanese are becoming less exclusive. They now furnish in abundance for ship's use, hogs, potatoes, vegetables of all kinds, and rice. By a new treaty, made since you were here, Americans can reside here permanently after the 4th of July, 1858. I have no doubt that importations from the United States will be made soon, as at certain seasons of the year such merchandise would pay well. Americans residing here are subject only to American laws. The treaty is in force, so far as the Japanese are concerned. They say, 'Come, the more the better.' Mexican dollars only should be brought here. All other kinds are nearly worthless."—*Honolulu Commercial Advertiser.*

THE MORMONS.

Rumors of a Battle—Dr. Hurt's Narrative of his Escape—Departure of Mormons from California.

The California papers give currency to a rumor which had reached San Francisco from Portland, Oregon, to the effect that a battle had occurred between the troops and the Mormons, in which 180 men of the Government forces were killed. The report lacks confirmation. It probably grew out of an exaggerated account of the burning of the Government trains. The following is the *Alta's* version:

Portland, Friday, Nov. 27, 1857.

Editors Alta: By the steamer *Mountain Buck*, which arrived yesterday from the Cascades, we have a report that an express had arrived from Col. Johnston, of the Salt Lake Expedition, with intelligence that the Mormons had cut off his train, and killed one hundred and eighty of his men, and he had been forced to retreat.

The above news was sent to Col. Steptoe, at Fort Walla Walla.

The *Alta* adds that the distance from Harris Fork (at which point Brigham's declaration of war was received) to Fort Hall, in Oregon Territory, is about 150 miles, and from that point to Fort Walla Walla, it is about 600 miles. Expresses are frequently sent across, the time occupied being usually about 12 days from Fort Hall to Fort Walla Walla. So that it will be seen that ample time existed for the news to be sent, and therefore it is divested of improbability upon that score.

Neither time nor place, however, is mentioned; so that the story is still improbable. The reception of the news created a great excitement in San Francisco.

DR. HURT'S NARRATIVE OF HIS ESCAPE FROM UTAH.

Dr. Garland Hurt, Indian Agent for Utah, has forwarded to Col. Johnston an interesting narrative of his escape from Utah. He speaks in high terms of the Utah Indians, through whose agency he escaped:

To Col. Albert S. Johnston, Commander-in-Chief of the army for Utah.

Sir: Having recently fled from the Indian settlement on Spanish Fork, in the Territory of Utah, somewhat precipitately, and reached your command on Oct. 23, after wandering for 27 days through mountains and deserts, in company with the Utah Indians, I venture to trouble you with a brief statement of the circumstances which induced me to abandon the agency and intrust my life to the care and protection of the savages.

For some time previous to my departure, it had been the settled opinion of the people of Utah that the troops could not get further than Green River this season. Consequently, I concluded that the Territorial officials would not venture to cross the mountains before Spring, and under the embarrassed condition in which the retention of the mails, and the very unsettled state of Governmental relations with Utah, had placed me, I deemed it important to seek an interview with them before the Winter set in; and as I had been previously advised that no person would be allowed to leave the Territory or cross the mountains without the humiliating ceremony of applying to Brigham Young for a passport, the alternative of organizing an Indian escort suggested itself to my mind—the first conception of which grew out of the deep concern which these untutored creatures had for some time manifested for my safety. And I was the more inclined to avail myself of this suggestion from the fact that several chiefs of the Uinta country were then on a visit at the farm, soliciting me to accompany them to that valley for the purpose of inspecting the adaptation of its climate and soil to the cultivation of grain, as they had become much pleased with the course of policy we were pursuing toward the Indians in Utah County. On the morning of Sept. 27, while I was yet discussing the propriety of this resolution, some half dozen of the natives rushed into my office, exclaiming, "Friend, friend, the Mormons will kill you!" and pointed to the window on the eastern side of the house. On looking out, to my surprise I saw from 70 to 100 armed dragoons stationed in the road about a mile from the house; and, as I did not manifest quite so much concern as the Indians thought the occasion justified, they caught hold of me and gave me to understand that they would not let me stay any longer.

I commenced arranging my official papers so as to be able to remove them instantly, if necessary, for I did not understand what it all meant. In a few seconds another Indian ran in to inform me that the Spanish Fork Canon was full of Mormons armed with guns and pistols, who said that they were going to kill me, and he had scarcely time to tell his story when another came in great haste and said that a Mormon squaw at Springville had told him to run and tell me that the Mormons intended to kill me. He also reported a large body of armed men on the road between Springville and the Indian farm. It was also reported by another Indian that the Mormons at Payson, the town on the south, were all in arms, although it was the Sabbath.

The Indians would not quit my room, but began to gather up my bedding and wearing apparel, when my interpeter came into the apartment in an evident state of excitement, and exclaimed, "Doctor, you're gone in!" I asked what it all meant. He said it was understood all over the country that I was about leaving with the Indians, and handed me a note from Mr. Butler, the Bishop of the Spanish Fork settlement, stating that he had learned from various sources that I intended going out with the Italians in violation of the martial law now in force. He felt it his duty to inform me that I could not leave, that they had resolved to enforce the law at all hazards. I regret having mislaid this letter, but the above is its purport, which revealed to me the meaning of so much military array. To think that an officer of the Government should be thus menaced while in the peaceful discharge of his official duties, could not fail to excite in the bosom of any one possessed of a spark of patriotism, feelings of the most indignant scorn. To be detained by force, and used as a tool in a most treasonable opposition to the laws of the country, as occasion might require, or to fall a victim to that brutal revenge which seeks gratification only in the sacrifice of life, was too humiliating to contemplate for a moment.

I determined to extricate myself or die in the attempt, and turned to ask some one to bring my horse, but when I reached the door I found that the Chief's son, a sprightly boy, had already performed that service. While he was saddling him I gathered my papers and wearing apparel, threw them into some meal sacks and pitched them out of doors to the Indians, who all seemed eager to assist me in my escape. In the presence of an armed populace I set out with three Indian youths, whose names are Pete, Sam and Shower-Sockets. Mr. Joseph P. Waters, of Salt Lake City, also accompanied me. Instead of going East as our enemies expected, we took a western course, but when it was discovered that we intended to reach the mountains by a circuitous route, some half dozen persons on horseback came out from the town of Payson, to tap our course just ahead of us. We wheeled short to the right; but just in our front lay a small stream, so deep and miry that stock were not in the habit of crossing it. I urged my horse, and he attempted to clear it at a single bound, but failing to reach the opposite bank with his hind feet, he fell back into water and mud over the top of his hips. I alighted upon the bank over his head, and by pulling at the reins assisted him in extricating himself, which he did after several desperate struggles. My comrades spurred down the stream a little way, and had better success. Our pursuers were by this time within three or four hundred yards of us. I remounted in haste, and soon found to my great satisfaction that the stamina of the noble animal had not been exhausted, and that although I had lost my spur in the struggle I could dispense with its service.

At the distance of about two miles we reached the base of a low mountain ranging north and south. We gained its summit just as the sun was setting, and debated the propriety of pursuing further a western course; but just at this time a dispatch was brought to us by two boys from the old chief, telling us to be sure to return to the farm that night. Under these circumstances we determined to try a feint. We descended below the summit, only far enough to hide ourselves; and then turned north and continued on that course for two or three miles, until we thought our pursuers were about gaining the top of the mountain. Then we turned again upon the eastern slope, and dropped into a little hollow, where we waited for daylight to disappear. This completely foiled our enemies, for the ground was so hard and stony that they could not discover our trail.

When the half-grown moon began to shine upon the mountain slope, we remounted and bounded over the prairie toward the spot from which we had set out. We reached the farm about 9 P. M., and found about one hundred of our red friends awaiting our return, who manifested great joy at our arrival. My first inquiry was where the Mormons were, when twenty voices shouted, "Cotch-carry, Mormon!" (Not here, Mormon!) I had left some forty-five head of horses and mules, and was about inquiring what had become of them, when I discovered that most of them had been mounted by the Indians. They then related how they had sallied out during the day, and driven the enemy from the cañon by threats of what course they should pursue in case I and my comrades were murdered.

Taking some bread and meat that we found in the cellar, we made our escape that night up the Spanish Fork, in the direction of the Uinta country, and before 10 o'clock the next day had placed ourselves beyond the reach of our enemies. Before that hour in the morning we had also passed about 200 Indians, most of whom had left the farm the day before, and were halting to know the fate of "the American," as they called me. Before sunset all my papers, clothes, &c., were put in my possession.

Hence I have been entirely dependent upon these poor, untutored children of nature for life and sustenance. I have shared a liberal portion of their meagre hospitalities and crude sympathies; and though they were evidently conscious that they were unable to bestow on me the treatment to which I had been accustomed, they have manifested a devotion to my person and a regard for my safety in advance of their present knowledge of Christian civilization.

When we left the Indian settlement the season was mild and salubrious, but as early as Oct. 9 we encountered a severe snow-storm, which pelted without mercy upon the shivering skins of my naked escort. Also on Oct. 12 and Oct. 13, in crossing the Green River Mountains, we waded through snow knee-deep, subjecting my party to the utmost degree of privation and suffering. Yet throughout their attachment was unremitting, and they would often, around their camp fires, assure me that if any attempt were made to take my life, they would die in my defence. The weather is now becoming intensely cold. Even as early as Oct. 10, Winter appeared to have set in with unusual severity, while in the meantime we had become short of provisions, and were compelled to submit to extreme suffering from hunger during the last two days of our journey. Yet through all these privations I had the satisfaction of being frequently assured that my companions would feel themselves amply compensated if they could only be the means of restoring me to my friends and relieving me from that danger to which they had assured me that my life was exposed.

I feel it to be a duty which I owe to the Utahs to make a fair and candid exposition of these facts, for I doubt whether ever an agent of the United States in the Indian service has witnessed similar attachment to his person, or more loyalty to those laws and regulations which have been instituted for their government, than has been manifested in this instance.

The absence of any one in charge of the Superintendency of Indian Affairs for Utah Territory, I trust will constitute a sufficient apology for thus obtruding these facts upon your notice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GARLAND HURT, Indian Agent.

DEPARTURE OF MORMONS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Los Angeles *Star* understands that there is a very general movement among the Mormon population of San Bernardino County, with a view to their speedy departure for Salt Lake City. The *Star* says: "We know not the cause, whether it be in obedience to the call of the Church authorities, or from dissatisfaction with their Gentile neighbors, but we believe it is a fact, that many of the people there are selling off their property for the purpose of leaving this State for the modern Zion. We have heard of sales of valuable property being made there at great sacrifice. This will prove a good opportunity for those desirous of investing in real estate, as the tenements there are generally in good condition and well-improved."

A letter from San Bernardino, in the *Evening Bulletin*, gives some startling particulars of the doings of Mormonism in that section:

"San Bernardino has been the repository of corruption, and a secret agent in carrying out Young's treasonable design against the Government. This place has been, and is yet, governed by a horde of bigamists, who are all traitors to the commonwealth of the United States. We have been overwhelmed by their numbers, and represented in the Legislature by their favorite, an old bigamist, who, with a zeal and zest for his peculiar principles, has openly preached treason on the Sabbath day in this city. During the last six months the Saints in San Bernardino have sent and taken several cases of revolvers, large quantities of rifles, and *four or five tons of gunpowder* to Utah. Now, last of all, they are going to Zion to participate in the glories of war, and to 'burn powder in Uncle Sam's face.'

Many of the leaders of the church and principal men of San Bernardino are selling out, and making preparations for a trip across the mountains, to assist the Prophet. Property of all kinds here is selling very low—real estate at from 20 to 50 per cent. less than cost. American cattle (milch cows) are selling at from $25 to $35; oxen from $50 to $75 per yoke; horses (California) various prices; corn from 25 to 50 cents per bushel; wheat and flour at various prices, but very low; furniture at the buyer's own prices. Speculators are busy."

MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE MORMONS.

The San Francisco *Herald* is informed by a gentleman recently from Utah, and who professes to speak *ex cathedrâ*, that the Mormons can bring into the field 17,000 troops. He, however, expresses the opinion, that they will not resort to hostilities; but at the same time, will not permit the troops of the United States to enter Utah. In the first place, we hardly think that the military strength of the Mormons, with their Indian allies combined, will reach over 10,000 men.

A Fresh Chapter of Murders.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER ON LAKE ERIE.

The *Evening Post* has the following: "A friend, who has just returned from the West, gives us a singular account of certain very strange circumstances, which are said to have occurred on the shore of Lake Erie.

A lady and gentleman, formerly residents of this City, had been spending several months in St. Louis, Missouri. They were in easy circumstances, and had a large circle of friends. A few weeks since the gentleman returned to this State on a visit, the principal object of which was to collect certain debts that were due to him. After he had been absent for several days, his wife in St. Louis received a letter from him, stating that he should speedily return. In happy expectation of this event, she awaited the proper time. After this she began to grow anxious, but still accounted for his delays by the uncertainties of railway travel, probable failure of trains to connect, &c. But, after a lapse of more than any reasonable number of days, and not receiving a word by mail or telegraph, her anxiety became intolerable, and inquiries were made, first at his place of departure, and then along the route.

About eight days since, in response to some of these inquiries, the wife received intelligence at St. Louis that a body had been found near the shore of Lake Erie, which answered to the description of her husband. It was subsequently identified—that is, as much as a corpse so mutilated could be—and an intimate friend of the supposed deceased went on a few days since to closely investigate the matter. There seems to be little doubt that the husband was murdered—in what way and by whom, can only be conjectured. The mystery is, how and for what purpose he left the regular trains to St. Louis, to which place he was, both for business and social reasons, desirous to repair with the utmost celerity.

The names are not revealed, and the facts have thus far been carefully kept from the journals, in the hope, it is supposed, that this secrecy may lead to more sure and prompt detection. The body of the murdered man had evidently been robbed, and there is no possible doubt that the crime was perpetrated for the sake of the money he was carrying to St. Louis—a sum not very considerable, not thought to exceed $1,000.

It is not impossible that some of these statements may not be accurate; but the narrative is here given as it was told to our friend by a gentleman of undoubted veracity.

A TEXAS TRAGEDY.

The Austin *State Gazette* says, "the following particulars come to us from Cora, Comanche County:"

"On the 21st of November, a difficulty occurred in this County, between Arch Northcut and Sam Homsley, in which Northcut was killed. A few days previous to the rencounter, Northcut had made an effort to commit an outrage upon Homsley's wife. She succeeded in getting away from him unharmed, save the tearing off her dress, and ran to her husband, who was at work in a field one mile distant. Homsley went to Northcut's house that evening without arms, but failed to see Arch, (he shut himself up in the house.) His brother, Hagan, promised Homsley that Arch should meet him the next day and render satisfaction, but he failed to do so, and the next thing Homsley heard of Arch, he was well supplied with weapons, and bidding him defiance. On the 21st inst., Homsley and his wife were passing by Northcut's house, Northcut came out of the house and walked in the direction of Homsley to a cow lot and stopped, pulling off his coat which exposed his weapons to full view. Homsley told his wife to walk on, and he started towards him. Northcut drew out his pistol and held it in his right hand hacking on the fence at the same time with an axe in his left hand. Homsley advanced to within six or seven paces of him, and told him to lay down his pistol, whereupon each party made ready to shoot. Homsley's cap bursted; Northcut fired but missed Homsley; the second barrel of Homsley's gun fired and Northcut fell to rise no more, ten buck shot taking effect. Homsley is one of the first settlers of this County, and never had a difficulty in his life before."

THE ROCHESTER MURDER.

The *Union* says: "Ira Stout is suffering severely from his injuries. His arm is very much swollen, and there is danger of sloughing at the elbow—if so, it will be a serious matter. Mrs. Littles appears to be quite buoyant in spirits, and bears the pain attending her injuries with a great deal of fortitude. When the arm was set by the surgeon, she exhibited the same firmness that has characterized her conduct through the whole proceeding thus far. Margaret Stout, the mother of Ira, is held in jail by the Coroner."

THE MURDER AT NIAGARA FALLS.

The murder of John Highland, at Niagara Falls, has been noticed. The murderer's name was Henry Keys, a Dutchman, living in the same town, who was caught while stealing clothes from Highland's yard, and on being defeated, stabbed Highland. After Keys was secured, his premises were searched, and an immense quantity of stolen goods found. Keys was a bricklayer by trade, but has followed up his thefts for two years or more. He is in custody.

The Westfield Tragedy.

The Springfield *Republican* gives full particulars of the murder of the Stouse family at Westfield, Mass.:

"The family occupied the basement and the first floor above. Access to the floor was held by means of a stairway, and a door opened directly into the sitting-room. Upon bursting this open the body of the unfortunate woman was discovered lying on the floor, partially under a table above which the mirror hung. Her throat was horribly cut, and a deep slash across one hand, together with the appearance of the body, gave evidence of a desperate—if brief and noiseless—struggle. Upon her bosom lay an empty razor-case, and the razor itself, covered with a thick clot of blood, lay beneath her. A bread-knife, also smeared with blood, lay upon the table, and it is supposed that she seized this to defend herself, but was almost immediately overcome. Around upon the floor lay the shirt and pantaloons of the murderer, liberally marked with the evidences of his crime. In the bedroom, adjoining, lay the two children, the eldest in the crib, the youngest on the bed, with their throats most brutally cut. The head of the youngest was nearly sawn off, and the throat of the elder had been so thoroughly gashed as to bear two distinct cuts upon the spinal column. In the room below, the table was spread for breakfast, and the coffee was in the coffee-pot untouched, leaving no doubt that it was just at breakfast hour that the murders were committed.

Stouse was attacked with the infections of Millerism in 1853 or '54, and for a long time yielded to its sway. He is said to have preached on two or three occasions, and peddled a Millerite chart about the country. In all other respects than his fanaticism on this point, he was generally considered sane.

In the sitting-room, where the murder of Mary Stouse was perpetrated, a few friends of the deceased were collected, while about the doors small bands of women congregated from [illegible] to obtain an entrance. [illegible] where the children had [illegible] bodies were being decently arranged for [illegible], which was to take place in the afternoon. [illegible] Jury entered the house and [illegible] thorough examination. After assuring themselves [illegible] was nobody concealed on the premises, [illegible] opened boxes, and drawers, and closets, [illegible] out the contents for inspection. The [illegible] which he worked, in rolling cigars, was [illegible], shut up like a table, with the knife and [illegible] as he had left them. In a closet were a great number of manuscript second advent charts, the [illegible] of the chart got up by himself, and printed at the *Republican* office.

A paper box was found containing one or two notes, for small sums, from various individuals, two silver watches, (the only ones he had), $18 in bills, and a number of letters to his wife, from himself and others, and to himself from friends in the country. No letters from friend abroad were found, though he is known to have received several. His own letters were in a beautiful hand writing, the spelling accurate, and only those occasional slight errors in grammar that would be natural to a foreigner but a few years in this country.

The following is an extract from one of them, written to his wife, from Suffield, Conn., some two or three months since:

'I kiss you and my dear children. If I had you all with me I should feel very happy; this separation is a hard thing, and shall no more be hereafter; may our Lord watch over you in my absence and bless you all for our Saviour's sake.'

Amongst the letters were one or two, quite singular and interesting, as giving an insight into the feelings of the believers in the Second Advent, which was to occur in May, 1854. The following is an extract from one of these, written by a gentleman in this city, in 1854:

'The signs of the time are more and more portentous of change. The Old World is heaving with internal commotion and a great overthrow of thrones may now be constantly anticipated. Rome will fall with the *French dynasty*. Napoleon III. is dying of an incurable disease, &c.,—the kingdom is approaching with most fearful yet joyful rapidity. Let us be ready to hail our Redeemer with shouts of victory and triumph.'

The Springfield *Republican* of the 28th says:

"On Saturday and Sunday Springfield was full of rumors in relation to the arrest of Stouse. According to various individuals he had been arrested at Meriden, Hartford, New-Haven, Middletown, and other towns in Connecticut. Most of these rumors represent him as being insane—in fact, a raving maniac. These stories probably have their foundation in his supposed presence at Meriden on Tuesday last, as described above. The express messenger from New-Haven on the evening train of Saturday stated that a few moments before that train left New-Haven, an officer on Stouse's track had nearly run him down, he having traced him to a grocery, which he entered a few moments after Stouse had left it. He also said that as the afternoon express train was leaving New-Haven for New-York a brakeman pushed a man supposed to be Stouse from the rear platform of the last car in the train as he was trying to get on.

"If the ferryman at Lovejoy's Ferry is correct in his description of the man who crossed the river with him, and Bennaquea saw him at Meriden on the following Tuesday, there can be little doubt that he will soon be caught. It is the general belief that he is in Connecticut, arising, undoubtedly, from the rumors that are prevalent, and which have, probably, some foundation.

More Murders.

Two murders were committed in Philadelphia the night before Christmas. At Manayunk, during the evening, a drunken affray occurred in the bar-room of the "Butchers' Inn," between two men named Gerson Ackford alias "English George" and John Lee, which resulted in the death of the latter. From the evidence it appears that both of the parties were intoxicated, and that a desire was manifested and expressed on the part of Lee to "whip English George or any other Englishman." The rendition of this opinion in such a public place naturally led to a collision between the men, during which Lee received his death blow. It does not appear, however, that Lee used any violence to his opponent, who probably was so exasperated at the taunting language as to himself strike the first blow. Upon receiving this, the victim fell upon the floor, where he was kicked by his assailant. Further violence was prevented by the efforts of those present, and Lee was taken to his residence on Main-street, Manayunk. He died in about half an hour after the affray. The deceased was a spinner in the employ of one of the factories of the Ward. Ackford, the murderer, is an Englishman. He is under arrest.

At the corner of Sixth and Lombard streets, on the same night, two colored men named Nathaniel Harris and Wm. Durham fell to quarreling, when Harris was shot by Durham and died soon afterwards.

We learn from the Mount Lebanon (La.) *Baptist* that a fatal affray occurred in that place on the 10th inst., between a couple of students of the Mount Lebanon University, which led to the death of Mr. Warren C. Jackson. It appears that Mr. Stephen Cawthorn, in a play—without intending any harm—called Jackson by a name which he regarded as highly insulting, whereupon Jackson knocked him down, but the students managed to separate them. They afterwards came together again, and Jackson was stabbed, which resulted in his death.

At Sandwich, Mass., on Christmas night, Chas. H. Perry got into an altercation and affray with Daniel Forbary, Jr., during which the latter was shot. Perry was arrested.

Novel Attachment.—One of those singular cases of attachment which we occasionally hear of between animals of the most dissimilar natures, exists between a pig belonging to Mr. John Groves, of this city, and a half-grown cat. Shortly after purchasing the pig and placing him in his new quarters, a kitten less than two weeks old, belonging to a litter living in the loft above the sty, accidentally fell into the porker's premises. The pig, instead of eating the puny intruder, as most of his relatives would have done, seemed pleased with her company, and showed her every attention consistent with his hoggish nature. How she was sustained during the first few weeks, when she needed a mother's care, no one knows; but kitty soon made herself at home, and was always to be found stretched upon the pig's back, or, more often, in what appears to be her favorite place, upon the top of his head between his ears, when he lies at rest. He rises with great care, so as not to displace her; when he walks about, she sits quite at her ease upon his back; and, when he takes his food, she walks slowly down his nose to the tub and eats with him; sharing, as it would appear, his "bed and board." He seems to take pleasure in caressing her with his snout, and, when she gets in his way, gently removes her with the same hoggish member. He appears to watch over her with a jealous care, [illegible] one who may enter the sty to molest her. The [illegible] is as well authenticated as it is [illegible].—[illegible] *Register.*

A Legal Decision.—We copy the following from the Paris correspondent of the Memphis *Daily Appeal*:

"The son of a wealthy Jew banker in London became much attached to a young Christian, with whom his father opposed his union. When the son found that the father could not be induced to give his consent to the match, he concluded to marry without it. The father then threatened to withhold every shilling from him, whereupon the son replied that if the father did not intend to give him anything, he would become a Christian, and according to the law he would be entitled to one-half of his father's fortune. The father, much alarmed, flew to his lawyer, to inquire whether such a law really was in existence. The lawyer's answer was in the affirmative, but adding that if he would hand him over ten guineas, he would give him a plan by which he could frustrate his son's plans. The ten guineas were quickly produced. "Now," said the lawyer, quietly pocketing the money, "all that remains for you to do, is to become a Christian also, and the law will not oblige you to leave your son a cent of your money." The Jew hurriedly seized his hat, and left the lawyer without any further remark.

Horrid Spectacle at an Execution.—Greenbury O. Mullinix was executed at Greencastle, Ind., on Friday last, for the murder of his wife. There was a large attendance from the country, although the execution took place within the walls of the prison, and was only witnessed by a few. The prisoner manifested the utmost indifference and levity while preparations for his execution were in progress. While the Sheriff was adjusting the rope about the prisoner's neck, he laughed and exclaimed, "It's getting pretty tight, Bill." As the drop fell, the rope broke! Blindfolded and choked, the prisoner still appeared to have reason and presence of mind, and walked in the direction of the steps, as if to reascend the scaffold. A horrid sound, like the death-rattle, escaped from his mouth, which made many of the immediate spectators sicken and turn pale. In a moment, Mullinix was in the arms of men who held him while the Sheriff fixed the rope, and then drew him up from the ground, and thus this object of the law's vengeance soon passed from time into eternity.

Artesian Well-boring in Texas.—Hon. Forbes Britton has introduced into the Texas Legislature a bill incorporating the "Western Artesian Well Company, and to promote internal improvements between the Nueces and Rio Grande." It gives the right to bore artesian wells on any of the routes from Corpus Christi to Brownsville, from Corpus Christi to Rio Grande City and Roma, from Laredo to San Antonio, and from El Paso to San Antonio, (where these two latter roads cross the Nueces River,) provided that not more than seven wells be bored on either of said roads, and provides compensation as follows: For every well from 100 to 400 feet in depth, eight sections of land; and beyond 400, that one acre per foot be given in addition to the eight sections, and as compensation to be given unless water, running from the surface at not less than ten gallons per minute, be first obtained. One of the wells, at least, must be bored by 1860.

Indian depredations in Texas are becoming more serious. A correspondent of the Waco *Southerner*, writing from Erath County under date of Nov. 18, says that the Indians have stolen nearly all the horses—all of them choice ones—on the Leon, from Gatesville up the Big Cow Bayou, and from 75 to 100 from Coryell and Erath Counties. He estimates their value at $6,000.

SANTA CLAUS.

BY [illegible]

The children dream of Santa Claus:
They see a merry sleigher go,
His steeds so swift, his sledge so light,
He sinteth not the downy snow.

And now he checks his silken reins:
Upon the chimney top he stands;
He disappears, with stockings heaped;
And now he comes with empty hands.

Again he springeth in his sledge
[illegible]
(So cleverly then he went and came)
[illegible]

He grasps the scarcely slackened reins:
Again he flies away, away;
That not a child he loved may wake
To keep a toyless holiday.

The children dream of Santa Claus:
They see a merry sleigher go,
His steeds so swift, his sledge so light,
He sinteth not the downy snow.

'Tis well they do not wake and see
The real Santa Claus—in tears,
With little stockings in her hands
Which once were worn in other years.

'Twere well, I feel to-night, if we,
The wise thro' grief, could ever keep
The "fond delusions" in our faith,
Which gave us such a happy sleep.

RUTGERS COLLEGE, Dec., 1857.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 19th day of December to the 26th day of December, 1857: Men, 71; Women, [illegible]; Boys, [illegible]; Girls, [illegible]; Total, [illegible]. Adults, [illegible]; Children, [illegible]; Males, 210; Females, 177; [illegible]

DISEASES.

[illegible]

City Inspector's Department, New-York, Dec. 26, 1857.
GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

Police Intelligence.

[illegible] They clinched, and finally passed into the hall, where the altercation was renewed. During the scramble in the hall, the wife of Simet came up stairs, with an axe-helve in her hand, and struck Richter a heavy blow on the [illegible] another over the right eye, which [illegible]. After he had fallen, the [illegible] Simet and his wife left, and proceeded to their room, and Richter went into [illegible]. He laid down on a cot, and asked his wife to get some vinegar to bathe his head. When his wife returned with the vinegar, she found her husband dead.

The occurrence was speedily made known to the Police, and officer Lake arrested Simet and took him to the Station-house. The wife of Simet, who committed the assault, fled to a [illegible] shop to conceal herself. In the evening some of her friends went [illegible] and officer Van Arsdale, of the Eleventh Ward, followed the woman, and thus discovered the accused. Mrs. Simet was conveyed to the Station-house and locked up with her husband to await the result of an examination in the case.

Coroner [illegible] proceeded to the [illegible] yesterday, [illegible] examination was adjourned till 10½ o'clock this morning, at the Eleventh Ward Station-house. [illegible] The deceased was [illegible] years old and a native of Germany, but had been in this country over thirty years. He was a [illegible] by trade, and worked for Mr. [illegible], at No. [illegible]. He leaves a wife and three children, the youngest only three months old.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT UPON A WOMAN BY HER HUSBAND.—Notice was sent yesterday to the Coroner's office that a woman named [illegible] Ware was lying dangerously ill at her residence, No. [illegible] West Fifty-seventh street, from the effects of a beating inflicted by Thomas Ware, her husband. [illegible] that her husband had beaten her frequently before, and she was urgent that in case of her death he should not be punished, as she forgave him. It is thought the woman will recover.

CHARGE OF STEALING CIGARS.—John Murphy and Patrick Nugent, two Irishmen, were arrested at an early hour yesterday morning, charged with stealing cigars, valued at $75, from the store of Thos. Underhill, No. [illegible] South-street. Murphy was seen by [illegible] of the Fourth Ward, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, climbing over a fence adjoining Mr. Underhill's store, and a handkerchief, stuffed in the key-hole of the store, was claimed by Nugent. The prisoners were locked up by Justice Connolly for trial.

BURGLARY AND ARREST.—A woman, giving her name as Jane Crawford, was arrested yesterday, having on a mantilla which was recognized as one that had been stolen from the cloak and mantilla store No. [illegible] Canal-street. It was afterwards found that most of her other clothing had been stolen. The store No. [illegible] Canal-street was broken into last Friday night, and $[illegible] worth of goods were stolen. The arrest of the woman led to the arrest of Mike Weaver, who is charged with the burglary. Both prisoners were held for examination by Justice Davison, of the Jefferson Market Police Court.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.—Giles E. Williams was arrested yesterday, charged with having defrauded Mr. Orlando Clark, of No. [illegible] Broadway, out of $[illegible] worth of [illegible], by representing that he was purchasing them for a [illegible] up town. William [illegible] Rowland was also arrested, charged with securing, through false representations, a loan of $[illegible] from Mason Brothers & Co. The accused were held for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

JUSTICE DEFENDED BY AN ALDERMAN.—We have been requested to state that the report of Inspector [illegible], in relation to the discharge of persons from arrest by Alderman [illegible], a few evenings ago, which was published in some of the papers, is entirely without foundation in truth, in so far as it reflected upon the conduct of the Alderman while holding Court. The Alderman assures us that he was passing the street at the time the men were arrested; that they were not committing any violence; that he told the policemen the men should not be arrested unless they violated the law; and that as they [illegible] he felt it to be his duty to open Court, hear the complaint, and discharge them, which he did.

POLICE SURGEONS.—There was an inaccuracy in the report of the meeting of the Police Court Commissioners on Saturday. It should have been stated that the following gentlemen were appointed Surgeons: Drs. James Kennedy, (President,) A. B. Mott and [illegible] Barry.

NEW-JERSEY.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CHARTER OF JERSEY CITY.—The Committee some time since appointed by the Jersey City Common Council to examine and report upon needed amendments to the City Charter, and to whom was referred the amendments suggested by the Charter Convention—have reported that they found the work imposed upon them required more deliberation than they were able to bestow, and recommended to the Board the appointment of a Committee of citizens to perform the work. The Board adopted the recommendation and appointed Messrs. J. Dickinson Miller, David S. Manners, John D. Ward, Edgar B. Wakeman and [illegible] W. Walker such Committee. This Committee were requested to take the whole matter under their charge, and when they shall have completed the work, to submit the same to the Common Council for approval, and if their suggestions shall be concurred in by two-thirds of the Board, the amendments will be sent to the Legislature. It is understood, however, that before a final passage is obtained, the proposed amendments are to be printed and circulated among the people, with the view of getting an expression of public opinion.

RE-ARRESTED.—John Williams was, four years ago, convicted of burglary and arson, committed in Jersey City, and sent to the State Prison. Having served out the term of his sentence, he was on Saturday discharged, but was immediately re-arrested on an indictment found by the Grand Jury of Mercer County, for having, during his imprisonment, attempted to kill one of the keepers. He is now in the Mercer County Jail.

STEALING MACKEREL.—William Burke, of Jersey City, was yesterday morning brought before Recorder [illegible], charged with stealing a keg of mackerel from the grocery store of Mr. Lyman, and was committed to the County Jail to await trial.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Alexander H. Pomeroy vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.—NELSON, C. J.—The question presented upon the pleadings is, whether or not the Court has jurisdiction to hear and determine the matters in controversy. The defendants are a corporation created by the laws of the State of Connecticut, and the suit was commenced by the service of process upon an officer of the Company within the Southern District of the State of New-York. The judiciary act of 1789 (1 U. S. Statutes, p. 78) provides that no civil suit shall be brought in the Circuit Court against an inhabitant of the United States, in *any other district than that whereof he is an inhabitant, or in which he shall be found, at the time of serving the writ.* In the case of Day vs. The Newark India Rubber Company, (1 Blatchford, 628,) we held that a corporate body, created by the Legislature of New-Jersey, could have no existence beyond the limits of the territory of the State, and that the service of process upon the President in the City of New-York gave no jurisdiction to the Circuit Court over the defendant. He was neither an inhabitant of the district, nor was the service of process upon the Company made within it.

The case before us, however, has an additional feature, not found in that case, which is relied on to distinguish it, the effect of which we will proceed to consider.

By a statute of New-York, passed May 11, 1846, permission and authority were given to this Connecticut Company to construct and extend its railroad (which was a road from New-Haven to the New-York line) from the dividing line of the two States through the county of Westchester, in New-York, to connect with the New-York and Harlem line of road, and it was authorized to take, transport and convey persons and property on the same by the power of steam or animals. The Company was also authorized to procure and hold such real estate as should be necessary and convenient for the purposes of the road; to construct the same with one or more tracks; to regulate the time and manner of transporting passengers, and roads; to erect Station-houses and other necessary buildings; to fix and regulate the charges for the conveyance of persons and property, &c. The act further provided, that the said Company should be *liable to be sued by summons as the manner as corporations created by the laws of the State, and that the process might be served on an officer or an agent of the Company.*

The Company has availed itself of the privileges and franchises of this statute of New-York, built the road and put it in operation, and is undoubtedly to be regarded as having submitted to the conditions imposed; and if this were a suit in a State Court of New-York, there would be little or any difficulty in maintaining the suit upon the present service of the process. Indeed, this very point was decided in the case of the Lafayette Insurance Company vs. French et al. (18 How. 404.) That was a suit upon a judgment recovered in a State Court in Ohio against a corporation of the State of Indiana upon a service of process on an agent in Ohio. But the difficulty here is in giving effect to this law of New-York, providing for service of process against the defendant. That is regulated as to this Court by the Act of Congress of 1789, already referred to, and cannot be altered or changed by any State law. According to this act the defendant must be an inhabitant of the district, or served with process within it, in order to give the Court jurisdiction.

Now, service of process by the agent of this Company upon an agent within the State, or within the Southern District of New-York, cannot be said to be a service upon an inhabitant of the District, nor upon a person within it. The Corporation is still a Connecticut Company resident within the State of Connecticut, but consenting to be sued in New-York by service of process on its agent, and however effectual this service may be in conferring jurisdiction over the Company upon the tribunals governed by the laws of New-York, it cannot have this effect in respect to the Federal tribunals, which are not only not governed by this law, but by the act of Congress, which has prescribed a different rule.

It is argued, however, that by the law of New-York authorizing, and of Connecticut consenting, that the Company might acquire lands in the former State, enter upon them, construct its road, regulate the running of the cars, fix charges for transportation, run its trains, &c., it must be regarded in the exercise and enjoyment of these franchises, in judgment of law, as present within the district at the time of the service of the process; that by force of these laws it must be considered as empowered to exist, and act in the County of Westchester, and of course in the District; and that a corporation may have two domicils, one in New-York and the other in Connecticut.

Whether or not the two laws referred to have any other force or effect than to authorize and license a Connecticut corporation to enjoy and exercise certain rights and privileges in the State of New-York, it is not important to inquire; for it seems to me, if any other or greater effect is to be given to them, and this body is to be deemed existing in New-York in its corporate capacity, it must be regarded as so existing as a New-York corporation. As a foreign corporation it cannot be said to have any legal existence in New-York. Its existence in the foreign State may be recognized in New-York, and the exercise of many rights and privileges permitted by express statutes or the comity of her Courts. (The Bank of Augusta vs. Earl.) But its corporate existence in the State can be created only by New-York laws, and by making it a New-York Corporation. The idea thrown out by Lord St. Leonards, in the Carron Iron Co. vs. Maclaren, (35 Eng. law and Eq. R. S. 37, 57, 62,) that the *place of business of a foreign* corporation for the purpose of jurisdiction might properly be deemed its domicil in the country in which the suit is brought, was not adopted by the other Judges. And certainly, there would be great difficulty in assenting to it upon any sound principle as giving jurisdiction over the corporation itself. The jurisdiction of the Court over the property of the foreign company within it, at its place of business, is a very different question. Lord Brougham put a very pertinent question, in his opinion, upon this subject, by asking, if, in case the foreign corporation disobeyed the process served upon its agent in another country, this Court would punish the agent for the contumacy? In that case, the attempt was made to enjoin a Scotch corporation by service upon its agent at a place of business in England.

Upon the whole, as at present advised, I think the Court has no jurisdiction of the defendant, and if my opinion upon the point was more doubtful than it is, I should be unwilling, in a case of the magnitude of the present one, to entertain the jurisdiction, when there are tribunals before whom it may be heard and determined unembarrassed with this question.

Judgment for the defendant on the demurrer.

Amos K. Eno vs. The Same.—The like judgment.

A. Belmont vs. The Same.—The like judgment.

L. C. Clarke vs. The Same.—The like judgment.

Decisions in Bankruptcy and Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

BANKRUPTCY—GENERAL ORDER OF SALE BY THE ASSIGNEE.

In the matter of the application of the General Assignee in Bankruptcy.—The general assignee in bankruptcy applied to the Court by petition, setting forth that applications had been made to him to purchase reputed assets of bankrupts which have not been set forth in the schedules on file, and that in such cases the course for the assignee has been to make a special application to the Court for an order authorizing him to dispose of the same at private sale; that applications have been made to him for the purchase of "all the remaining assets and rights of property of sundry bankrupts," but that the Court had declined to give an order in compliance with such application, and for several reasons praying for an order that the assignee might sell on notice at the Exchange all remaining property and rights of property of any bankrupt in such order as he might deem advisable.

Held by the Court—That the legitimate method of disposing of assets held by the general assignee, is by [illegible]

That the act does not authorize a general order of Court directing a sale of [illegible] of bankrupts aggregately or separately.

That, although the Court may select the same assignee in numerous cases, [illegible] the interests of creditors and the convenient and correct administration of the act, yet the assignee is empowered, and acts under a distinct and [illegible] pendent [illegible] would be [illegible] and void in them to couple in one sweeping order distinct interests or rights pertaining to [illegible] cases and parties.

Application denied.

PRACTICE—TIME TO APPEAL—STAY OF EXECUTION.

George W. [illegible] vs. [illegible].—This was a motion to stay execution upon a judgment, the respondent claiming such stay by reason of having filed his appeal within ten days after the costs were taxed, although the judgment had been rendered more than ten days. The judgment was entered on Sept. 18. On Sept. 30 notice of taxation for Oct. 2 was served, and on Oct. 2 the appeal was filed.

Held by the Court—That the right of appeal is perfect as soon as a final judgment is entered in the cause. The decree is final when no further judicial act remains to be done in the cause by the Court.

The [illegible] order giving or refusing costs, specifically declared in the judgment upon the merits for either party is part of the final decree, and in that way appealable, but the Court is not aware of any authority which determines that a final decree for costs alone is ground of appeal under the judiciary act, and the case in 2 Peters, 397, strongly implies a contrary doctrine. A decree simply for costs imposes no lien or incumbrance upon property of any description, nor does it authorize the issue of any process for carrying it into effect against the person or property against whom it is rendered. The stipulation for costs required to be given by the respondent as a condition of his being admitted to contest a case is the foundation for a judgment for costs against him and his surety, independent *of the decree* upon the merits for debt.

That it is therefore in no way necessary to the completion of the main decree that the amount of the costs should be ascertained and added to that decree.

That the decree was final, and the cause in a state *to be appealed on the 18th of* September, and more than 10 days having elapsed after that decree, before the appeal was taken, the appeal does not stay execution. Motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Daniel Barrien, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York and Charles Devlin.—The trial of this cause was continued yesterday before Judge ROOSEVELT.

The cross-examination of Mr. Devlin was completed, but did not evolve any very important fact. Mr. Devlin's memory was very imperfect, and did not furnish any very definite data.

James H. Roosevelt was produced as a witness for the defendants to prove that the Judge before whom the case is being tried is within the ninth degree of consanguinity to Mr. J. C. R. Brown, whose name appears as an owner of property to be assessed for work on New-Bowery. Mr. Roosevelt produced a pedigree said to have been made up from the records of the old Dutch Church.

To this Mr. Willard objected, as secondary evidence.

The pedigree was read, however, from which it seemed to be proved that Judge Roosevelt stands on the tenth degree of consanguinity to the person about to be assessed.

The assessment never having been confirmed or levied, it is contended by the plaintiff that it makes no difference whether Judge Roosevelt is or is not related to any of the owners of property on the Bowery. It does not yet appear whether the assessment will or will not be confirmed by the Common Council.

Terrence Branagan testified that in his opinion the work on the New-Bowery was worth $1 25 per cubic yard. On cross-examination it appeared that Mr. Branagan never did any work for the City under contract.

The defendants here rested.

David S. Hughes, for plaintiff, testified that he was Vice-President and acting Treasurer of the Second-avenue Railroad Company at the time the work was done by Mr. Devlin in the New-Bowery; that Mr. Devlin commenced work there some two weeks before the 6th of November, (the date of the contract executed by Meehan and assigned to Devlin;) that at the time when Mr. Hughes was negotiating for the removal of the track of the road from the centre to the side of the New-Bowery, Mr. Devlin stated to the witness that he was doing the work at 34 cents per cubic yard.

William V. Leggett, a clerk in the office of the Street Commissioner, testified that he was present in June last, at the time that Mr. Turner, then Devlin's deputy, made out the requisition to the Board of Assessors; that Devlin was also present and directed Mr. Lynch, his contract clerk, to fill into the contract, the words "*time extended four months from December 6, 1856,*" this was after Mr. Taylor's death and during the time that Mr. Devlin held the office of Street Commissioner.

The case will probably be concluded to-day.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE CITY.

Herman Korff vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of New-York.—This was an application for an injunction restraining the City from purchasing the premises Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-street, which we believe was to be used for the erection of a school-house. It is alleged that the sum agreed to be paid is much larger than the real value of the property. The injunction was granted and the undertakings filed.

An Interesting Occasion—The "Golden Wedding" of Nicholas Longworth.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

One of the most agreeable reunions, under peculiar circumstances, which has ever occurred in our city, took place at the fine residence of NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, Esq., on Pike-street, last evening. It was the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Wedding Day of the host and hostess. "'Twas the night before Christmas," half a century ago, that the respected couple joined hand and hand to tread life's journey through, and although many a decade of years has passed, they are still unseparated.

Fifty-four years ago, Mr. LONGWORTH came to Cincinnati from New-Jersey, and entered upon the study of the law in the office of Judge BURNET, whose residence then stood upon the present site of the Burnet-House. Fifty years ago last evening, he was married to a daughter of Major SILAS HOWELL, of New-Jersey, who had previously honorably served his country under WASHINGTON. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. MATTHEW WALLACE, since deceased, a brother of Mrs. JACOB BURNET, who was present at the celebration of the "Golding Wedding" last evening. The bridesmaid who participated in the ceremony was Miss JULIA ANN ELLIOTT, (who was present last night,) now the widow of Mr. JOSEPH H. CRANE, and who entered the parlors where the company were assembled arm in arm with Mrs. L., as she did fifty years ago. The groomsman on the occasion was Mr. JOSEPH PIERCE, now dead, whose widow lives at Dayton, and was among the guests of last night's celebration. The marriage ceremony was performed in the first brick building erected within the limits of the present city of Cincinnati, which then stood on the northwest corner of Fifth and Main streets—a palace in its day, but Progress and Enterprise long since razed it to the ground, to give place to a more modern structure.

On the same evening, a niece of Mrs. LONGWORTH, Miss SUSAN WILLIS, was married to Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG, both of whom are still living, and residing in Peoria, Ill., attended as bridesmaid and groom by Miss FINLEY, now Mrs. Judge TORRENCE, and Col. CURTIS, now residing at New-Haven, Conn.

As was remarked before, the gathering of last evening was a most agreeable reunion of old friends of other days, and young acquaintances of the present. Among the party were several who came to Cincinnati when it contained but a thousand inhabitants, now multiplied by two hundred, when the present site of the "Queen City of the West" was a congregation of "rough log cabins that told of olden times"—and in social enjoyment the evening was passed most agreeably. The host and hostess were active in making the occasion one that will long be remembered by the participants. The entertainment was one of the most magnificent we have ever attended.

In addition to the large number of guests last evening, the "old folks at home" could point with pride to three children, two daughters and a son, twelve grand-children, and one great grand-child, who were present at the celebration of the "Golden Wedding." Rich wedding gifts and letters of congratulation were sent in yesterday in great numbers, as though it were a youthful bridal day, a joyous feast of the spring of life, when all was bright and gay.

Items Touching Business, Rents, &c.

The Duncan Mills at Franklin (N. J.) are again in full operation. An order for cotton machinery to the amount of $30,000 has been received by the Rogers Locomotive Co., of Paterson. The machinery is for the Mississippi Penitentiary, the convicts being employed on that description of labor.

In relation to rents, (says the Boston *Traveller*,) those who have been spending nearly one-half of their income in this way, find it necessary to economize, and therefore the demand for costly houses has greatly fallen off. We hear of one case where a tenant informed his landlord that he could not pay the rent, $600 per annum, for his house, and must move. The landlord, rather than to have his house vacant, offered to let him keep it for the present at $300. The tenant still shook his head. Finally an agreement was made that he should keep the house until Spring, at the rate of $200 per year.

A correspondent of the Petersburg (Va.) *Express*, writes from Clarksville as follows: "The tobacco factories are all still closed. No tobacco has been manufactured here for more than a month, and very little for the last sixty or ninety days. The manufacturers expect to resume work soon after New Year's day, and they fondly hope for better results next year than they have realized this.

There has been a considerable quantity of loose tobacco sold here lately. It is generally of very inferior quality, and indicates that the crop of tobacco produced this year is of a very poor grade."

A letter from Ellsworth, (Me.,) dated 18th, says: "Our little Union River is still open, and largely used to send off the residue of the season's sawing. Some thirty sail of coasters have departed within a few days, fully laden with various kinds of lumber, for Portland, Boston, and other New-England ports. On Monday last more than $20,000 worth of sugar box shooks left Ellsworth."

John Collins, a hackman in Chicago, has recovered $[illegible] damages from the *Daily Times* of that City for an alleged libel contained in an article purporting to show how he had swindled hackney-coach passengers and escaped punishment therefor. The *Times* announces its intention to appeal the case.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. [illegible] Reported for the New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since our last: [illegible] 700 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 47,677 bushels Corn, 2,300 bushels Rye, 2,300 bushels Oats, [illegible] Provisions, 100 bbls. Whisky, and [illegible] Ashes.

ASHES—Holders ask $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs., but buyers evince no disposition to purchase freely.

BOOTS AND SHOES—This branch of trade is quite dull here,—the demand being confined, for the most part, to the requirements of local and near-by jobbers. Stocks are generally reduced, and prices are somewhat nominal. The Boston *Shipping List*, of Saturday, reports an unchanged market for Boots and Shoes there. "Business is likely to be very quiet for at least a month, and the prospects of the Spring trade do not look very encouraging as yet, as there are many indications that the business will be more backward than usual. Manufacturers continue to be moderately employed, and the stock of goods on the market is likely to be small at the commencement of the active season. The downward tendency of the Hide and Leather markets appears to have been checked the past week and better prices have been realized, but many in the trade are inclined to the opinion that this improvement will not last. For California there continues to be some inquiry. Among the exports of the week we notice shipments of 2,760 cases from this port."

COFFEE—Is in fair request at steady prices. *Sales* 150 pkgs. Java at 16c., and 400 bags Rio at 9c.@10½c. ₩ lb. We repeat our quotations: Java, 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10c.@12½c.; Rio, [illegible] cash; Laguayra at 11c.@12c.; Santos at 8¾c.@9c., and St. Domingo at 8½c.@8¾c. ₩ lb. In Baltimore last week sales were made of 4,[illegible] bags Rio Coffee at from 9½c.@11c. ₩ lb., leaving a stock, in first hands, on Saturday, of 56,000 bags Rio. The week's receipts were confined to 1,300 bags Rio.

COTTON—The market is quite dull, and though *the tendency of prices is downward*, buyers do not appear inclined to operate to any considerable extent. Some small lots have been sold to-day, including Middling at 9½c. for Upland, and 9¾c.@10c. for Gulf, ₩ lb. These rates, however, are not generally acceptable to factors.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Dec. 20.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	7,910
Arrived since	378,504
Total	386,413
Exported to date	286,823
Stock on hand not cleared	99,590

FISH—Holders ask full prices for the leading kinds, but the inquiry is tame.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is more freely offered, at somewhat easier prices, yet the demand is not brisk. Sales 7,500 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 25@$4 30
Extra State	4 45@ 4 65
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 5 50
Fancy Genesee	4 45@ 4 55
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 7 25

Towards the close it was difficult to sell even small lots at these rates, buyers anticipating a further decline. Canadian Flour is heavy and languid. Sales 650 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $4 30@$6 ₩ bbl. Southern continues abundant and depressed. Sales 700 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 75@$7 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 20@$3 30 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $2@$2 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair supply and slack request. Prices are unsettled. Small lots only have been sold, amounting, altogether, to about 5,500 bushels, and including fair to prime white Western at $1 20@$1 22½; fair white Southern at $1 19; inferior red do. at 90c.; and damaged Southern at 75c. ₩ bushel. Corn is less active, and is much cheaper. Sales 30,000 bushels at 58c.@60c. for new crop yellow and white Jersey and Southern; and 64c. for old yellow Southern, ₩ bushel. Northern Rye has [illegible] ₩ bushel, with sales reported of 2,500 bushels thereat. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats continue abundant and depressed, at [illegible] for Western; 40c.@42c. for State; 38c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@33c. for Southern, ₩ bushel.

[illegible] Receipts, from the opening of navigation to Dec. 18, 1857:

Flour, bbls. [illegible] Wheat, bush. [illegible] Corn, bush. [illegible]

HAY—Sales 700 bales North River at 55c.@[illegible] cash, ₩ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, no large arrivals or sales of hay were reported. Prices were unchanged.

HIDES—Are sparingly sought after to-day. Sales have been reported of only 500 Buenos Ayres at 20c., 1,500 Rio Grande, at 19c., each lot on six months' credit, and 650 Bogota, averaging 21½ lbs. each, at 15½c., 5 ₩ cent. off for cash, and rejecting bad Hides.

HOPS—Continue very quiet at unchanged figures. Crops of 1857, 5c.@10c.; 1856, 3c.@5½c.; 1855, 1½c.@3c. cash, ₩ lb.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig continue to find buyers at $20@$22, cash, and $22 50@$25, usual credit, ₩ ton.

LATHS—Eastern $1 25 ₩ M.

LEAD—Quiet and nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 85c. for Common, and $1 05 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at old prices. Porto Rico, 25c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 22c.@26c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 35c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is selling in a small way at $2 87½ ₩ 280 lbs. 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been disposed of at 38c., cash, ₩ gallon. Tar and Resin are very quiet at about former rates.

OILS—Linseed is in moderate demand, and is quoted at from 54c.@56c., cash, ₩ gallon. Other descriptions are quiet at about previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is decidedly brisker; Mess has advanced, while prime remains about the same as on Saturday. Sales 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$16 for Mess; $15 for new prime Mess; $17 37½ for clear, and $12 25@$12 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good supply and slack demand, at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is plenty and heavy. The transactions since our last embrace 275 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9c.@9½c., ₩ lb. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 300 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 25 for extra do.; $9@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 75 for do. prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$23 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ₩ bbl. Butter is in more demand, at unaltered rates: 10c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@26c. for prime to choice do., ₩ lb. A large sale of Lard was reported at 9½c. ₩ lb., deliverable in January. Cheese is quiet, yet steady, at 4½c.@8c. for fair to prime, ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 70 tcs., in lots, at $2 75@$3 50, according to quality, ₩ 100 lbs. In Charleston, during the week ending Dec. 25, the movements in Rice were as follows: Receipts, 3,671 tcs. clean, and 112,000 bushels rough; sales very moderate, including clean at from $2 68¾@$3 25 ₩ 100 lbs.; exports, 3,221 tcs. clean, including 996 tcs. to New-York.

SUGARS—Are quiet, and we have to report sales of only small lots of Cuba and Porto Rico within Saturday's range for each kind; and 200 hhds. New-Orleans at private bargain.

TALLOW—Sales 5,000 lbs. prime at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

TANNING MATERIALS—Sales 100 bales Terra Japonica at 4c. ₩ lb., and 100 bags Sicily Sumac at $72 50 ₩ ton, on six months' credit.

WHISKY—There have been 450 bbls. disposed of since our last at 20c.@21c., chiefly at 20½c.@21c., cash, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no really new feature—the engagements having been quite moderate within our range: For Liverpool, Cotton, 5-32d. ₩ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6½d. ₩ bush.; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 3d. ₩ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₩ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

It is stated that Ira Stout has made a partial confession of the murder of Charles W. Littles at Rochester.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THEO. EISFELD'S EIGHTH SEASON.—The First Classical Soirée of this season on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, at Dodworth's Academy. Mme. MADELEINE GRAEVER, the great Pianist, and Mlle. H. BEHREND, will assist Mr. EISFELD'S Quartette Party. Tickets $1 each, to be had at the door. To commence at 8 o'clock.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties. No. 23 Amity-place, Brooklyn. Orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S book store No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

THREE LARGE FIRST-CLASS PROPELLERS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a resolution passed by the Board of Directors, the New-York and Albany Propeller Line offer for sale the entire property of said Company consisting of the large propeller E. Corning, 900 tons burden, built in 1857; also the large propeller Western World, 700 tons burden, built in 1856, and the propeller Rochester, 500 tons burden, [illegible] large double deck barges, [illegible] trucks, &c., suitable for an extensive freighting business of live stock, &c., &c. Together with the leases of the piers and wharves in Albany and New-York if desired.

This Line has done a large and profitable business during the season of 1857, and is now offered for sale to close the concern. It affords a rare opportunity for a profitable investment.

Terms made known at the office of the Company, No. 130 Quay-st., Albany. G. A. WOOLVERTON, President.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. [illegible]

HORSES TAKEN TO KEEP FOR THE Winter cheap, in Westchester County. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner of Prince and [illegible]

A PRESENT SUITABLE FOR EVERY BODY IS A STEREOSCOPE AND VIEWS.—The Agent of the London Stereoscopic Company, No. [illegible] Broadway, has just arrived with a large and choice selection of their newest and best subjects.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Just published by D. APPLETON & CO., NEW-YORK. PORTRAITS OF MY MARRIED FRIENDS; OR, A PEEP INTO HYMEN'S KINGDOM. By Uncle Ben. 1 vol., 12mo., with 7 illustrations. $1 25. Cloth, gilt edges, $1 75.

A work pronounced by those who have had an opportunity of examining the manuscript one of the most charming delineations of portraiture of character, language, illustrated from drawings by celebrated artists, and brought out in the best style, it forms one of the most beautiful and appropriate Christmas or Holiday Gift Books. For sale by all Booksellers.

FIRST EDITION EXHAUSTED. Second Edition will be ready January 2.

PARTON'S LIFE OF AARON BURR. With Portraits on Steel and Illustrations on Wood. 700 pp. Crown 8vo. Price, cloth binding, $1 75; half-calf, marble edges, $2 75; full-calf, $3 50.

The first edition of this work issued two weeks since, is exhausted. We shall therefore be unable to fill orders for it until Saturday, Jan. 2, when the second edition will be ready. It has already been extensively reviewed by the press, and the almost unanimous verdict is, that Mr. Parton has produced one of the most fascinating biographies ever written.

NOW READY. Vols. IV and V of MASON'S LIBRARY OF STANDARD TALES.

Vol. IV. COUSIN WILLIAM; A Tale of Fashionable Life. By Theodore Hook. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.

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AIR—"Sweet Vale of Avoca."

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Where with novelties brilliant you constantly meet;
Where bold enterprise lends such an impulse to trade,
And by new schemes gigantic new fortunes are made.

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Is the new store on Broadway, at [illegible],
Where with new books by thousands a splendid display—
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Each new purchase you make gives new cause to rejoice,
For new bracelets, new rings, and all ornaments choice,
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They present without charge with the volumes they sell.

N. B.—The Great American Gift House is at No. [illegible] Broadway. A. RANNEY, Agent.

VALUE MANY DOLLARS—PRICE 25 CENTS. THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1858 is now ready. [illegible] pages, cloth binding, price only 25 cents. It contains, besides the ordinary calendar pages and almanac matter, a daily record of the temperature of the atmosphere for 1856 and 1857; Chronological Table of important events, [illegible] 1857; Necrology of 1857; Chronology of Nicaragua; Chronological History of America from 1492; History of New-York City; Lists of City, State and United States Governments, the New City Charter, the Metropolitan Police Bill; Description of the Central Park; Surveyed Routes for Pacific Railroad; Militia Force of United States; Debts of different Nations; Banks, Insurance Offices, Public Institutions, &c., in New-York; [illegible] of the Weather, of Clouds, Winds, Moon, Rainbow, Atmosphere, &c. [illegible] everybody, but especially to New-Yorkers. It also contains space for memoranda for each day in the year. Agents wanted to sell this book in all parts of the City. Published by MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL AND APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Just received from our London house, some new and elegantly bound BIBLES, PRAYER-BOOKS (U. S. Episcopal), &c., in RICH ANTIQUE and OTHER STYLES OF BINDING, to suit every taste, comprising handsome quartos and other sizes, elaborately mounted, suitable for BIRTH-DAY, BRIDAL and NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS. PRICES FROM FIFTY CENTS TO FIFTY DOLLARS, AND UPWARDS. EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, Publishers and Importers of the standard and authorized English Bible, &c., NO. 133 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK. Branch of the London Establishment.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. CONTINUED ATTRACTION and CONSEQUENT REPETITION THIS EVENING, to commence at 7 o'clock, THE POOR OF NEW-YORK, received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever elicited in this City. Written by the * * * * * Club, to illustrate the crisis of 1837 and that of 1857, from which we have just so happily emerged, it pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace. The play opens with

PROLOGUE—THE CRISIS OF 1837.

Adam Fairweather, a sea captain ... Mr. Blake
Gideon Bloodgood, a banker ... Mr. Norton
Badger, his clerk ... Mr. Lester
Edwards, bank-porter ... Mr. Levere

Scene—The —— Bank in Nassau-st.; the absconding banker; the special deposit made by the sea captain; the eve of failure; the Lafer; the compact; the death by divine visitation.

(Twenty years elapse between the first and second acts.)

ACT II.—THE CRISIS OF 1857.

Paul Fairweather, aged 25 ... Mr. A. H. Davenport
Livingstone, a wealthy New-York gentleman ... Mr. Sothern
Gideon Bloodgood, aged 50 ... Mr. Norton
Puffy, a baker ... Mr. Sloan
Dan, his son ... Mr. T. B. Johnston
Badger, expelled by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, (now aged 50) ... Mr. Lester
Daniels, a police officer ... Mr. Dekker
Mrs. Fairweather, widow of the captain ... Mrs. Blake
Mrs. Puffy ... Mrs. Cooke
Alida Bloodgood, a heartless Broadway belle ... Mrs. Hoey
Lucy Fairweather ... Mrs. J. H. Allen

Act II. Scene 1—The Park; Livingstone reduced by the crisis; Puffy on expansion and New-York enterprise; the widow and her son; "Who are the poor of New-York?"

Scene 2—Liberty street and the Post-Office; the banker's daughter; "Such things are;" the poor debtor; no accommodation.

Scene 3—The home of the poor, on Division-st.; the poor family; Dan, who runs with George Washington, No. 4; the humble welcome; the execution.

Act III. The home of the rich on Madison-square; the New-York Belle on Gid. Bloodgood; the ruined gentleman; the heiress; an unwelcome arrival from California; [illegible]; the infamous scheme of the heiress; the arrest.

Act IV. Union-square and the Academy of Music, by night in the snow; the Poor of New-York in the hard Winter; hard times and soft hearts; beggary or starvation.

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—

Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-st., Five Points; the desolate family; the ruffian; two sides of poverty; the suffering and the reckless; despair of the suffering mother and her child; the suicide by charcoal; the receipt; two to one; the bargain, and the suffocation of the vagabond.

Act V. Brooklyn Heights; the turn of fortune; gleams of sunshine.

Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-street; Bloodgood becomes an incendiary to destroy the evidence of his crime; the fire; the desperate attempt of Badger to rescue the documents from the flames.

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—

Scene the Last—The bridal in Madison-square; the banker and his fortune; the arrival of the bridegroom; [illegible]; the new police; the end of Bloodgood's career; the rich and the poor.

The public are most earnestly requested to secure their seats in time, and to be in the theatre at the hour of commencement—7 o'clock—in order that they may see and permit others to see the opening scene, so beautifully played by Mr. Blake.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE BROADWAY. TUESDAY—The last time, most positively, of LONDON ASSURANCE, with its stupendous arrangement of comic talent, superior to anything ever before offered on the stage. Dazzle, Mr. C. Mathews; Meddle, Mr. Burton; Max, Mr. Brougham; Sir Harcourt, Mr. M. Smith; Charles, Mr. Briggs. Lady Gay ... Mrs. L. W. Davenport. With the farce of PATTER vs. CLATTER, in which Mr. C. Mathews will sustain several characters and sing several comic songs. TO-MORROW—First night of COLUMBUS, Mr. Brougham's new burlesque; with HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS. Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—INIMITABLE HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES!—THIS EVENING at [illegible] VALENTINE AND ORSON. [illegible] Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 13c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FIDELIO. WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 30, [illegible] First appearance in opera of Madame ANNA CARADORI. First appearance in a new and great role of CARL FORMES. FIDELIO. In presenting this most important production, upon which no common care has been bestowed, the director [illegible] DEBUT OF MADAME CARADORI, [illegible] principal theatres of Italy and Germany, [illegible] CARL FORMES who appears for the first time in the "Jailer," a part which [illegible] as being the greatest living basso. To render the first production of Beethoven's Opera at the Academy [illegible] THE THREE GRAND OVERTURES composed by Beethoven on different occasions for preceding the Opera of Fidelio, will all be played by the orchestra, and THE CHORAL STRENGTH of the establishment [illegible]. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, first night of BEETHOVEN'S FIDELIO.

Leonora ... Mme. Caradori
Rocco ... Carl Formes
Marcelline ... [illegible]
Florestan ... [illegible]
Jachino ... [illegible]
Pizarro ... [illegible]
The Minister ... Mr. Lehman

THE OVERTURE TO FIDELIO will precede the first act. THE OVERTURE TO LEONORA will be played before the second act. THE GRAND OVERTURE IN C will precede the third act. [illegible] On TUESDAY [illegible] on WEDNESDAY [illegible]. On FRIDAY, (New-Year's Day,) The first Cheap [illegible] LUCREZIA BORGIA. On SATURDAY—THE THALBERG TESTIMONIAL, consisting of four performances—Day and Evening. 1. An Opera Matinee; 2. A Philharmonic Concert; 3. Thalberg's Concert and farewell appearance; 4. [illegible]. The immense celebrity of this classical composition [illegible] romantic interest attached to its history, the GREAT [illegible] of ARTISTS Who will take the [illegible] parts, combining the talents of four [illegible] LA GRANGE, CARADORI, D'ANGRI, MILNER, Of four Tenors, BIGNARDI, LABOCETTA, PERRING, SIMPSON, And of CARL FORMES. The imposing force of chorus and orchestra, cannot fail to render this performance the CHEF D'OEUVRE OF THE SEASON. Full particulars will be given.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK. Begs to announce [illegible] that he will give a GRAND CONCERT on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, 1858, at NIBLO'S SALOON, the proceeds of which will be placed in the hands of the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, for the purpose of [illegible]. Mr. GOLDBECK will be assisted by [illegible]. Tickets [illegible] Children's Aid Society, Clinton Hall, 8th-st.; SCHUBERTH & CO.; [illegible] Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. THE WONDERFUL RAVELS. Mad. DE LA GRANGE, TERESA ROLLA, [illegible]. The doors to open at 6½; performance at 7½. EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE. Ballet divertissement TERPSICHORE. GRAND INTERMEDE MUSICAL, [illegible] Last grand pantomime, THE GOLDEN EGG. [illegible]

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. [illegible] TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, [illegible] THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. M. Fabien dei Franchi } Twin brothers { Mr. Jordan. M. Louis dei Franchi. After which the symbolical, hyperbolical, [illegible] GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME of HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD. [illegible] SPECIAL NOTICE—An extra performance of the Pantomime will be given on NEW-YEAR'S DAY AFTERNOON, also on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 2—each performance to commence at 2 o'clock precisely, [illegible]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE. [illegible] TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, 1857. The entertainments will commence with the LORD OF THE ISLES. Followed by [illegible] OR, THE SPIRIT OF AIR. The performance to conclude with LADY OF THE LAKE. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE. E. A. MARSHALL ... Sole Lessee. Equestrian Director ... [illegible]. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½. TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29. VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S GRAND EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY. SECOND WEEK. Entire Change of Performance for the HOLIDAYS. ALL THE GREAT EQUESTRIANS. THREE CLOWNS IN THE ARENA.

BOWERY THEATRE. Lessee and Proprietor ... [illegible]. TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S Great Triple Troupe of Equestrian, Pedestrian and Gymnastic [illegible]. The Elephants, ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA. To conclude with [illegible]

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, 1857. FULL ETHIOPIAN PROGRAMME. By the old [illegible] BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS. To conclude with the [illegible] DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI. Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

CROWDS OF VISITORS at the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY. POWERS' WORLD RENOWNED GREEK SLAVE, and over one hundred MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS, on exhibition day and evening. No. 548 Broadway.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY. The gigantic moving diorama of DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES. With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by CHARLES GAYLER, Esq. [illegible] EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children half price. N. B.—Grand afternoon performance on New-Year's Day at 3 o'clock. This popular exhibition is now for sale on account of the owner's inability to travel with it. This will be found a profitable investment to a competent manager. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. and 3 and 4 P. M. at Empire Hall.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY, JAN. 2. ROSA BONHEUR'S GREAT WORK OF ART, THE HORSE FAIR. Ladies should not fail to see this splendid triumph of female genius, the greatest picture of animals in the world. No other opportunity will be afforded, as the exhibition will close very shortly. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway.

BELMONT COLLECTION NOW ON EXHIBITION For the BENEFIT OF THE POOR. At the New Galleries of the National Academy [illegible]. From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. [illegible]. Admission 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. The Exhibition of British Art IS REOPENED. Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

WILL CLOSE JANUARY 2. Exhibition of FRENCH PAINTINGS, ART UNION ROOMS, [illegible]. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. [illegible]

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, And the famous DUSSELDORF PAINTINGS, THE MOST ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION IN THE CITY. DAY AND EVENING. [illegible]

[illegible] Treasurer, [illegible]; JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 29, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning [illegible] two cents; Served at [illegible] cents a week; mailed [illegible] a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; [illegible] for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; [illegible] for [illegible] Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

[illegible] invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

[illegible] communications will receive no attention. [illegible] not for publication, but as a guaranty of the good faith of the [illegible].

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts [illegible] for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Commodore PAULDING's action in the arrest of WALKER is disavowed and denounced by the Government at Washington, and it is believed that he will immediately be tried by Court-Martial for violation of his instructions.

Gen. WALKER yesterday surrendered himself to U. S. Marshal RYNDERS, in accordance with the terms of his parole, delivering a letter from Commodore PAULDING, assigning him to the Marshal's custody. It was agreed between Gen. WALKER and the Marshal that they should together visit Washington and have an interview with the Secretary of State. General WALKER did not leave town last evening, but will do so with Marshal RYNDERS as his escort this morning. He received a great many friendly calls last evening at General HENNINGSEN's residence.

The telegraph brings us advices of considerable interest from Kansas. Scattering returns of the election, held on the 21st, indicate that the Constitution with Slavery was adopted by a considerable majority, and that the vote cast was respectably large. Mr. DENVER had entered upon the duties of his office, and had issued a proclamation urging the peaceful adjustment of all differences. It seems probable that the Free-State men will decide to take part in the election for State officers, which takes place under the Lecompton Constitution on the 4th of January, in order to have control of the State Government in case Kansas should be admitted. This is a wise movement, and we trust it will be vigorously carried into effect. Reports, evidently exaggerated, are current of General LANE's attempts to promote civil war.

Official dispatches from the head-quarters of the Utah Army were received, yesterday, by the War Department, confirmatory of the intelligence telegraphed from St. Louis, and published a few days since. The dispatches are dated Nov. 5. Colonel JOHNSTON writes that Colonel SMITH, with the numerous trains under the protection of his command, joined him at Black Fort on the 3d of November. His progress was very slow and tedious, the average being eleven miles a day. The draft animals were almost completely broken down. Colonel JOHNSTON proposed to march on Fort Bridger on the 6th of November, [illegible] Colonel [illegible] before further operations. The Winter [illegible]. Colonel JOHNSTON has no doubt of the hostile intentions of the Mormons and their determination not to acknowledge the authority of the United States. [illegible] health and spirits. Among the documents transmitted by Col. JOHNSTON are two letters from BRIGHAM YOUNG to him, filled with defiance and threats, and plentifully interspersed with his accustomed bombast and blasphemy.

Advices from Mexico, imperfectly given in our telegraphic dispatches of yesterday, announce Gen. COMONFORT's complete assumption of the Dictatorship. According to the brief accounts received, the new Dictator seems to have accomplished his coup d'état with a skill that speaks well for the restoration of order in the Republic. [illegible] in Mexico has been for a time suspended, but its suspension is supported by the majority of the people, who submit to this restriction of their rights in order that the Executive may have power to administer the law with greater promptness and effect. It is to be hoped that the insurrections and tumults that have reduced Mexico to her present deplorable condition will now be vigorously put down.

The steamship Empire City arrived at this port last evening, with later intelligence from Havana. There is no feature of special interest, politically or commercially, in the news. The Empire City reports that the U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga, from Greytown, with WALKER's men, put into Havana on the [illegible] inst. for supplies. The Fashion was also at anchor in the same port.

A Democratic meeting was held in Philadelphia last night, to indorse Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration. The attendance was large, though but little enthusiasm was manifested. Ex-Chief-Justice LEWIS presided, assisted by a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. A sketch of the proceedings, together with the preamble and resolutions [illegible] in full, will be found elsewhere.

The official returns of the Montreal election, as announced by the Sheriff, show the election of [illegible] MOORE and Mr. DORION, Opposition, and Mr. ROSE, Ministerial, as members of the Canadian Parliament.

The Board of Aldermen discussed the new Post-Office site and the report on a location for a new City Hall, last evening, without arriving at any conclusion. Both matters were made the special order for this evening. The Committee on a site for a Post-Office presented their report in favor of disposing of the lower end of the City Hall Park, by making the upper line connect with that of [illegible] where it intersects Nassau.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening the tax levy for 1858 occupied the members in Committee more than four hours. A veto was received [illegible] the ordinance for [illegible] of bread. The item "$50,000, expenditures of the Board in testing the constitutionality of laws relative to the City," was affirmed by a vote of 30 to 3. The sum of $75,000 was added to the tax levy for the improvement of the pavement in Broadway. Some other amendments were made, and the report of the Finance Committee [illegible] appropriations as amended, were accepted by a vote of 32 to 6, each amendment being proposed separately for adoption. The final vote was nearly unanimous, and thus the tax levy, amounting to nearly eight millions, was passed to a third reading and passed by a vote of 34 to 9.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday appropriated $1,[illegible] for additional clerical assistance in the office of the District Attorney.

Mayor WOOD last night sent a message to the Board of Councilmen, vetoing the bill for the assize of bread [illegible]. The Mayor's reasons for vetoing this measure are very sensible and strongly put. He regards the bill as an improper interference with private interests, and very justly says that the quality of good bread is not to be tested by its weight. His Honor makes a small pun on one occasion, in speaking of that provision of the bill which requires the baker to stamp his name upon his loaves, by calling it a new "stamp act."

A singular case of homicide occurred on Sunday afternoon, in the Eleventh Ward. Two Germans, named [illegible] RICHTER and HENRY SIMET, residing in the same house, rear of No. 62 Cannon-street, got into an altercation, caused by a quarrel between their [illegible], which grew out of snow-balling. While RICHTER and SIMET were fighting, the wife of the latter struck RICHTER three times over the head with an axe handle, injuring him so severely that he died a few minutes afterwards. SIMET and his wife have both been arrested and locked up to await the result of the investigation by the Coroner, which will be made to-day. The deceased was 36 years old, and has left a wife and three children.

Coroner CONNERY made an ante mortem examination [illegible] of a woman named LOTTY WARD, who lies in a critical state at her residence, No. [illegible]-street. She says her [illegible] by [illegible] evening, but as he was drunk at the time, she forgives him, and hopes, in case of her death, he will not be punished.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened quite [illegible] for Breadstuffs, under the pressure of large receipts—34,000 bbls. of Flour, 47,500 bush[illegible] rived since noon of Saturday. Flour partially declined 5c. ℔ bbl., was lightly dealt in at the reduced rates, and closed heavily. Wheat was dull and irregular in value. Corn attracted less attention, though it was obtainable 3c.@5c. ℔ bushel cheaper. Northern Rye was scarce and it advanced to 75c. ℔ bushel. Pork was brisker, and mess was decidedly firmer. Other kinds of Provisions, as well as Groceries, Cotton and Freights were quiet and somewhat depressed.

The new steamer Moses Taylor made her trial trip down the bay yesterday, with a large party of persons interested in the occasion on board. All expressed their admiration of her performances. It is predicted that she will be one of the fastest vessels of her class. She takes her place on the California line, for Aspinwall, on the 5th instant.

Application was made last evening to the Brooklyn Common Council by responsible parties, for permission to run city cars through Furman, Atlantic and other streets, not now used for that purpose, and from Montague and South ferries to the city limits. It was referred to the Railroad Committee. A Committee was appointed to induce, if possible, the Eastern steamers to run their boats to Brooklyn.

Walkers' Arrest Disavowed and to be Punished.

We hear from Washington that the Administration does not approve of the arrest of WALKER by Commodore PAULDING. On the contrary, the Secretary of State is said to be open and vehement in denouncing the act as illegal and unauthorized. On the 18th of October, as our readers will probably remember, a circular letter was issued from the State Department to the Marshals and District-Attorneys of the whole country, in which their attention was called to the laws authorizing the employment of the land and naval forces to prevent the "carrying on of any military expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States," against any country with which we are at peace,—and instructing them to use all the legitimate means at their command to enforce these laws. It now appears that a copy of these instructions was sent to Commodore PAULDING, and he was directed to consider them as addressed to himself and to act accordingly. And it was by virtue of these instructions that he seized WALKER and sent him home for trial.

The seizure was made upon the territory of a foreign power. The case was precisely the same as if an American official were to pursue a criminal into Canada and then arrest him and bring him back within the jurisdiction of the Government whose laws he had violated. In every such case the power whose dominions are thus invaded, has a valid ground of complaint. Great Britain, in the case supposed, would unquestionably demand redress from the offending party for such a trespass upon her sovereignty. But we do not very well see how the party arrested could avail himself of this violation of international law, to secure immunity from trial and from punishment if convicted. No wrong has been done to him directly. He had placed himself under the protection of a foreign power, and might, perhaps, complain if that power neglected to enforce its own sovereign rights and thus come to his assistance. But we do not see how he could, at any day, plead the illegality of his seizure as a defence against the crimes for which he might be brought to trial. Nor is it any more conceivable that, in such a case, the Government in whose name the arrest might be made, should repudiate and disavow it, except to satisfy the power against whom alone the wrong had been directed. It could not object to having the criminal within its jurisdiction, unless indeed it sympathized with his crime.

In the present case there is no doubt that Commodore PAULDING violated the sovereignty, by trespassing upon the jurisdiction, of the Republic of Nicaragua. He had no right to invade the soil of that country, for the purpose even of arresting a fugitive from American justice. He had no more right to capture WALKER at Point Arenas, than the City Police had to arrest BAKER upon the high seas for the murder of POOLE. And if the Government of Nicaragua were to make complaint of this trespass, she would be entitled to redress and reparation at the hands of the United States. Our Government, in that case, could not avoid the duty of apologizing for the wrong and tendering any proper satisfaction, extending perhaps even to the punishment of the officer by whom it had been committed.

Of course no such complaint has been, or will be, made. Instead of resenting the invasion of her territory, Nicaragua will thank us for relieving it from an enemy whom the lax administration of our laws had permitted to land there. Under these circumstances the alacrity of our Government to condemn the seizure of WALKER, to denounce the officer by whom it was effected and to put him upon trial for a violation of his instructions, will be universally regarded as an open proclamation of sympathy with WALKER's scheme and as stamping with insincerity all its professions of hostility to his invasion.

The result of this movement will probably be highly favorable to the ultimate consummation of WALKER's schemes. He goes to New-Orleans to be put upon trial. A trial there for such an offence will be a farce. He will be speedily and triumphantly acquitted,—and will forthwith enter upon preparations for a renewed invasion of Nicaragua. The éclat of the proceedings will augment his army,—and the unmistakable favor of the Government will protect his departure and his landing. Naval officers will be very careful how they brave the terrors of a Court-Martial by any excess of zeal for his arrest. And the whole world will be more than ever satisfied, that in spite of all its professions, the stars and stripes are really in league with the flag of the buccaneer.

A REBUKE TO GOVERNOR WALKER.—We naturally expect such papers as the South Side Democrat, the Richmond South and the Charleston Mercury to flare up at Governor WALKER's candor and national spirit, but hardly expected to find a New-England Whig organ reproving the ex-Governor for his desertion of the interests of the South. The Boston Courier, however, has been made extremely uncomfortable by Governor WALKER's letter to the New-England Society of New-York, and complains as bitterly as the Charleston Mercury could, of his lack of Southern spirit. The Courier says:

> "Of course, Gov. WALKER must have learned (we presume from his invitation) how thoroughly the political Anti-Slavery sentiment had infected that Association, which he ought to have visited the occasion to rebuke rather than encourage; but on the contrary, he could not have addressed them in a more congenial spirit, if he had written with the pen or spoken with the tongue of [illegible] GARRISON, WARD BEECHER, or even Mr. GARRISON himself."

The New-England Society having always [illegible] least as free as [illegible] could and not wholly forget their origin, will be rather astonished to find themselves accused of Anti-Slavery politics by a New-England paper. This is not a sudden impulse of our Boston contemporary, for the Courier says:

> "We have been trying, for some days, with no great success, to digest Gov. WALKER's letter to the New-England Society of New-York, the tone, temper and language of which we very much dislike."

New View of History—Washington and Alexander Hamilton.

Very few reputations, in this age of historical skepticism, can be regarded as established beyond all chance of controversy. German genius has for years been devoted to the task of proving HOMER to have been a myth; and Miss BACON is even now engaged in dispelling the illusion which attributes to SHAKESPEARE the authorship of the immortal dramas for which he has thus far had credit throughout the world. With a different motive a somewhat similar task has been undertaken by Mr. JOHN C. HAMILTON, who has just issued the first volume of a work of which the leading purpose is nothing less than to strike out the name of WASHINGTON wherever it occurs in our history, and insert in its place the name of ALEXANDER HAMILTON. As a matter of course, as well as of precaution, this design is not proclaimed;—but it is none the less manifest from every page of this new and bold production.

The work is called a *History of the Republic of the United States as Traced in the Writings of Alexander Hamilton and of his cotemporaries.* The preface states that it embodies a "mass of material of great value, much of it hitherto unused,"—found in the archives of the State Department at Washington:—this material consisting mainly of "autograph letters written by HAMILTON in behalf of WASHINGTON while a member of his staff,"—which, says the editor, "would, had their existence been known, have made a large addition to the works of ALEXANDER HAMILTON." As a matter of fact a very large portion of these documents, if not the whole, have already been published in SPARKS' collection of the writings of WASHINGTON. They consist of WASHINGTON's letters to Congress and the authorities of the several States,—his orders to his subordinate officers, his proclamations and addresses to the people, and the miscellaneous correspondence which his position as Commander-in-Chief of the American Army would naturally involve. Their "existence" has long been known to every student of American history. The discovery which Mr. JOHN C. HAMILTON has made is, that they are in the handwriting of his father. If this fact had been known at an earlier day, these letters would have been added to the *Works of Alexander Hamilton*; as it is, they are made the foundation of a new view of the History of the American Republic. In July, 1776, HAMILTON became a member of General WASHINGTON's staff and continued to be one of his aids until April, 1781. During these five years he acted as the General's secretary, as Col. HARRISON, Col. REED, Mr. RANDOLPH, and Mr. BAYLOR had done before him. And that he was of the greatest possible service to the General, and through him to the country, in this capacity, there has never been the slightest doubt. But from the date of his appointment HAMILTON figures, in the pages of this History, as the leading, efficient, actual author of the whole conduct of the war,—while WASHINGTON is the mask,—the name, behind which he does the work!

At the time of HAMILTON's appointment a difficulty had arisen between the American and British Commanders in regard to the treatment of prisoners, which led to a correspondence on the part of WASHINGTON with HOWE, "in the tone of which," this History informs us, "the latter had the advantage." Soon after, a British officer, who had been captured, wrote to WASHINGTON. "The reply," says the History, "dated on the day of his appointment as aide, was written by HAMILTON." And from this time forward, throughout the book, HAMILTON is presented as the *author* of all the letters, orders and addresses emanating from WASHINGTON and bearing his signature, which happen to be found in the handwriting of his Secretary. The extent to which this is carried is almost incredible. "Previous to the opening of the campaign in 1777," says the History, "HAMILTON, *in behalf of* WASHINGTON, wrote to the Governor of Georgia" in regard to making an attempt upon St. Augustine;—and it is added, "This was the first step towards an extension of the Southern bounds of this Republic, and the command of the Gulf of Mexico, of which HAMILTON was a steadfast advocate." The correspondence concerning prisoners having been resumed by Gen. HOWE, "his letter was inclosed to Congress, with a comment *in behalf of* WASHINGTON, by HAMILTON." "The letter written by HAMILTON *for* WASHINGTON, was in these terms." "HOWE at this time pressing a final decision, HAMILTON *in behalf of* WASHINGTON, answered him in full." Precisely the same tone is held in speaking of WASHINGTON's military orders to his subordinates. "Three days after, Col. HAMILTON, *over Washington's signature*, wrote to Gen. PUTNAM at Peekskill." "A letter written by him *for Washington* to Generals McDOUGALL and GLOVER was to the same effect." "Two days afterwards he again wrote to PUTNAM *in Washington's name.*" "A few days previous HAMILTON had written to Gov. TRUMBULL *over Washington's signature*, as to the disposition of the public arms and the movements of the enemy." "Learning the preparations of HOWE to embark, Col. HAMILTON again wrote *over Washington's signature* to Gov. TRUMBULL." And in order to make the transfer to HAMILTON of all the credit for the military conduct of the war at this point, more complete and unmistakeable, this comment is added:

> "These letters are not only important in themselves, but also to show the systematic care observed throughout the whole of Hamilton's participation in public affairs, to diffuse correct information of public measures."

It is impossible to give a tithe of the instances in which the entire credit for the military operations of the war is attributed to HAMILTON. Indeed, it is done uniformly and upon deliberate system. In speaking of the northern campaign and the evacuation of Ticonderoga, the History says:

> "On receiving advices of these events, Col. Hamilton, in the name of WASHINGTON, wrote from head-quarters to Putnam."

And then follow the orders to PUTNAM as to the disposition of his troops. "Col. HAMILTON also wrote to SCHUYLER, in the name of WASHINGTON." "*He* also requested Congress to order ARNOLD to join SCHUYLER." "On the same day HAMILTON wrote to him in behalf of WASHINGTON in a tone of provident confidence from head-quarters." "HAMILTON, *over the signature of* WASHINGTON, now wrote to Gen. HEATH, at Boston." "Two days after, he wrote to PUTNAM for WASHINGTON stating," &c. "*To compose this feud,*" (in regard to New-England complaints,) "HAMILTON, over the signature of WASHINGTON, *replied* to the Council of Safety of New-York." "Soon after, over WASHINGTON's signature, he wrote to Congress." "HAMILTON immediately informed Congress in the name of WASHINGTON, that PUTNAM had been ordered," &c. "From Yellow Springs HAMILTON, in the name of WASHINGTON, wrote to Congress." On several occasions HAMILTON was selected for special service and sent with detailed instructions as to the course he should pursue: in every case, we are told that he went "under instructions drawn by *himself* and *signed* by WASHINGTON." "Having performed these services, HAMILTON hastened to the camp, whence, in the name of WASHINGTON, he wrote to Congress detailing the movements of the army." "HAMILTON is again seen addressing letters, in the name of WASHINGTON, to the Board of War, to HEATH and TRUMBULL, pressing reinforcements and encouraging confidence."

But it is useless to multiply these extracts. Every page in the volume is full of them. Every order that is issued,—every report made:—every letter written,—is ascribed to HAMILTON,—and special pains are taken to convey the impression that WASHINGTON's share in the whole business was confined to *signing* papers written by his Secretary "in his name," or "on his behalf." HAMILTON at this time was twenty years of age. But the impression conveyed,—and intentionally conveyed, by this new *History of the Republic* is, that everything was done by HAMILTON,—that he was from the very outset the soul and life of the Revolution, and that WASHINGTON merely lent his name and appropriated the credit of his Secretary's labors. It is quite clear that this systematic degradation of WASHINGTON, and elevation of HAMILTON upon the ruins of his reputation, is to be pursued through the remaining volumes of this History.

This entire fabric rests, as we have already stated, upon the discovery that the letters of WASHINGTON at this period were in the handwriting of his Secretary. If all history were to be rewritten upon this principle, we should probably have a good many new views of events. From the time of CÆSAR we presume no Commander-in-Chief has ever been his own Secretary, or has ever attempted to perform with his own hand the enormous amount of correspondence and other writing which his position and duties involved. Suppose the credit of every action were to be transferred to the Secretary in whose handwriting the orders for its conduct might happen to be found;—what sort of history would the world have of any-man or any era? NAPOLEON was in the habit of dictating to several Secretaries at the same time: He probably gave each, in the shortest possible phrase, the purport of the dispatch and left him to put it in proper form. Suppose some descendant of these aids should construct a new history of the wars of NAPOLEON drawn from the hand-writing of his several scribes:—we should probably have the merits of each battle divided among half a dozen persons.

History has not yet become so purely a matter of chirography as Mr. JOHN C. HAMILTON seems to suppose. Nor does his father stand in the slightest need of such questionable service as he attempts to render him in this insidious and invidious work.

LIBELING THE TELEGRAPH.—Mr. EZRA C. SEAMAN, a writer on political economy of some reputation, has discovered a cause of the late "panic" which has escaped the attention of all other investigators into the origin of the great financial revulsion. He has published an essay upon the subject in the last number of the *Merchants' Magazine*, in which he says:

> "The more immediate cause of the panic, and which tended to aggravate the evils more than ten-fold, is the operation of the electro-telegraph, by means of which bad news, such as the failure or embarrassment of a bank, of a merchant or manufacturer, was immediately communicated to all the cities and large towns of the United States; and information of all such misfortunes was immediately concentrated in all the cities, and worked up the minds of the laboring classes, as well as those of the business men, to a fever of excitement, causing fearful apprehensions among them in every city, that their banks also would fail, and inducing many, out of prudence, to withdraw their deposits, and to convert their bank notes into coin."

Mr. SEAMAN might, with as much propriety, impute the loss of the Central America to the telegraph, because it was the means of communicating the news of that terrible disaster to every part of the country simultaneously, and causing griefs and lamentations to all who lost friends or treasure by the calamity. The agency of the telegraph in spreading the intelligence of the panic which broke out in the Atlantic cities, instead of aggravating or increasing the evils of the event, had just the contrary effect, and brought within the compass of a few weeks the occurrences which would else have occupied half a year. The crisis, which was inevitable, was brought about simultaneously in all parts of the Union, by means of the telegraph, instead of being produced by degrees, as the news spread slowly from place to place, as would have been the case in the days of slow coaches; and the recovery from the effects of the panic would have been as slow as the progress of the panic itself. But, with the aid of the telegraph, the whole mischief was produced in a moment, and if the Ocean telegraph had been in operation, the whole commercial world would have felt the same thrill simultaneously, and have begun to recover from its effects together. But now we are laboring under the disadvantages of having to struggle against the panic in Europe long after we had begun to recover from its effects. The telegraph never proved so beneficent in its operations, or made the commercial public more conscious of its blessedness, than during the excitement of September and October; and it is very probable that the severity of the pressure might have been altogether avoided if Europe and America could have enjoyed an hourly communication with each other, and have known exactly what the condition of affairs was on each side of the Atlantic.

CALIFORNIA GRAPES.—The last arrival from San Francisco [illegible] the following startling piece of [illegible] intelligence:

> "In the neighborhood of Coloma some grape-vines have produced this year three crops of grapes; and some pear trees three crops of pears. Upon a plum tree were some branches twelve feet long of this year's growth."

If we had not seen a California pear nearly the size of a crooked-neck squash, we should be inclined to doubt the story of the pears, though three crops of that fruit in one short season has an air of Munchausen about it. As to the crops of grapes we must confess to a slight misgiving of credulity. The rivers of California ought to flow with wine where such crops of grapes are produced. We shouldn't wonder if some enterprising speculator in real estate had some land to dispose of in "the neighborhood of Coloma;" but a country where plum trees grow twelve feet in one season we should say would be the last place a farmer would care to settle in. It would take him all his time to prune the exuberant growth of his trees.

A SENATORIAL DEAD-HEAD.—Senator GWIN, having been accused by some of the opposition presses in California of having accepted favors from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the San Francisco *Globe* comes promptly to the rescue of the Senator's reputation, and admits that he travels free of charge in the Company's steamers, as all the other members of Congress do; and the *Globe* adds, "as they have a right to do if the Company chooses to accord the privilege to them." All very true. But as Senator GWIN receives some five thousand dollars from the country for traveling expenses, it would look quite as well, we should say, if he paid his way on board of steamers that are dependent upon his vote for the amount of compensation they receive from the Government for carrying the United States mails. Of course, so small a consideration as a free passage could have no influence upon the vote of a Senator, but still the world is dreadfully given to scandal, and members of Congress ought not to put themselves in a suspicious position when there is so very little to be gained by it.

THE LETTER LIST.—Postmaster FOWLER gives notice that the claims of newspapers for the letter list will be received, with the evidence, until Monday, Jan. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., and other evidence, in contradiction, until Monday, Jan. 11.

This farce is gone through with about once a year. The last time notice was given that the sworn statement of each carrier would be required to establish the number of papers regularly circulated in each Ward of the City. The *Herald* refused to accept this mode of proving its circulation, and insisted upon the affidavits of persons at its own office being received as conclusive. The Postmaster finally yielded to this demand, and ignored his own instructions. The result was a matter of course.

THE COMONFORT FAMILY.—Our Boston correspondent, in a letter published a day or two since, mentioned a rumor that the daughters of Mrs. COMONFORT were residing in this city; and *Galignani* adds the report that Mrs. C. herself is also there. We are informed on the very best authority that these reports, like many others concerning these parties, are without the slightest foundation in fact, and that the whole family—mother daughters and sons—are living in Twenty-third-street.

A GOOD IDEA.—The Metropolitan Police have added one valuable feature to their duties. Whenever it comes to the knowledge of the Superintendent, as it is pretty sure to do through some of his secret aids, that a new counterfeit is to be sprung upon the public, word is at once sent to every member of the department,—and he at once warns every shopkeeper within his beat,—giving him the name of the Bank, and thus putting him on his guard. In this way several extensive arrangements for putting counterfeits in circulation have been "nipped in the bud."

IMPORTANT TO HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO BONDS.—It will be seen, by an advertisement published elsewhere, that the holders of San Francisco "Fire Bonds" and "Civil Bonds of 1855" are notified that the coupons for interest due on the 1st of January, 1858, will be paid on presentation at the Treasury in the city of San Francisco on and after that date.

AMERICAN AND LONDON OMNIBUSES.—The London Tramway Company, which is being got up under the influence of the London General Omnibus Company, have deputed a gentleman to visit New-York for the purpose of inspecting the system of tramways at work here, and obtaining statistical and other information respecting it.

A LITTLE AHEAD.—They are advertising a new invention down East under the title of "every family its own gas-maker." The thing has been carried still further in Washington where every man is his own gas-maker.

Amusements.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.—This energetic young Society opened its fourth season at Mozart Hall last evening, with a performance of Moses in Egypt. The Moses is a Sacred Opera, rarely given complete and still more rarely performed by an amateur association. The fact that it was produced entire on this occasion, by a Society which consists mainly of amateur singers, is so creditable to the enterprise of the Union that criticism of the execution may safely be deferred for a season. If the Union were called to repeat the work—and we are not certain but it would be advisable to do so—the defects observable last evening would undoubtedly be remedied. A number of disadvantages, arising from a serious diminution in the numbers and powers of the chorus, and an injudicious selection of place, interfered with the perfection of the performance. The hall, a new-old one, is totally unfitted for the purpose to which it was applied. The Society will do well to return to the quarters it formerly occupied, where sufficient space is provided for proper choral effects. The feature of the evening was the appearance of a new and native tenor, Mr. S. COOKE, who possesses a very sweet voice, and sang admirably, with the slight drawbacks which attend (we suppose inevitably), the début of a modest young gentleman. The other solos were given with fair ability; Mr. WEBSTER particularly distinguishing himself. Taken altogether, the performance sustained the credit of the Union, while it did not materially increase its reputation. This excellent Society has ample material for fine effects, and it should not be permitted to deteriorate.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. FORMES' début last night in Italian Opera was a success, and a success that was cheerfully conceded by an overflowing house. The opera was the "Puritani"—Herr FORMES taking the *Sir George*. In this as in his other performances, not only did he sing with great sentiment and intelligence, but acted with a dramatic force and meaning very rare on the Italian stage. Signor GASSIER was the *Sir Richard* and the two basses were heard to the usual advantage in the Liberty duet, which as usual was encored. The performance on the whole was good. LA GRANGE as Elvira was excellent. It is one of her best rôles.

Not satisfied with supplying the regular entertainment of Italian Opera, Mr. ULLMANN, the enterprising manager of the Academy, has provided an agreeable addition for the entr'actes. Last night these two great artists, Messrs. THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS, delighted the audience with new performances—Mr. THALBERG by performing a fantasia on "Home, [illegible]" and the duet from the "Huguenots," and Mr. VIEUXTEMPS [illegible]. THALBERG in the duet [illegible] were warmly applauded by the audience.

On Wednesday, BEETHOVEN's Opera of "Fidelio" will be produced, with Mme. ANNA CARADORI as the heroine.

EISFELD'S CLASSICAL SOIREES.—[illegible] his entertainments commence to-night at the [illegible] rooms—Dodworth's Academy, Broadway. We trust there will be a full attendance. Classical concerts appeal to a limited class, but it is the best class, even in a musical community, and is strong enough unless the actual number of good ones has diminished. This is the eighth season that Mr. EISFELD has given his classical series—and without, we believe, deriving any pecuniary benefit from them. Let us hope and believe that there will be a full subscription.

The programme is excellent. In addition to some vocal music by Miss BRAINERD, MOZART's Quartet in B major (No. 8,) LITOLFF's grand trio in D minor, and BEETHOVEN's Quartet in G major, will be played. Mme. MADELINE GRAEVER-JOHNSON takes the piano part in the trio. Every one will be glad of this favorable opportunity for hearing the greatest female pianist who has ever visited this country.

Mr. Beecher's Church.

On Sunday evening, Mr. BEECHER gave notice of his intention to apply to the Trustees of his Church for the construction of a baptistery in the building, after the manner of the Baptist denomination. He explained the immediate occasion of this proposed innovation upon Congregational customs. Numbers of persons had applied for membership, to whom immersion seemed the fittest baptism. He had no scruples about administering the rite in the form most consonant with the wishes of each individual making such application to him. Applied water, no matter what the form of its administration, provided the proper spiritual signification was preserved. It has been his custom to apply to Baptist Churches in Brooklyn to baptize members entering his own congregation, who evinced this preference for immersion, and yet felt themselves repelled from union with the Baptists on account of that prevalence of the "close communion" system in that body. Mr. BEECHER gave a pretty plain intimation that the administration of the rite, which he announced for Wednesday evening, at the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, would be the last occasion on which he would feel inclined to accept the use of conveniences attached to other Churches. He added that as many persons held settled convictions on this point, and others might infer, he thought it proper to provide facilities for complying with their wishes. The customary invitation to the congregation to make their New-Year's calls at the parsonage was then extended, with a special clause for the ladies. Mr. BEECHER said he had been doubtful of touching the limitation of these calls to gentlemen, and it had been intimated that the ladies would like to share. It was with some diffidence, he added, that he spoke of this matter, but acted upon suggestion, and had only to say that he would feel himself honored by the presence of any lady who might see fit to break through the usages of custom. He desired to be regarded as the pastor both of the [illegible], rather than in the light of one giving a formal reception. He would be glad to see all who chose to come, rich and poor of all occupations and male and female. With which cordial invitation, Mr. BEECHER proceeded to the delivery of the discourse—exhibiting one, appropriate to the close of the last Sunday of the year. The house was densely packed—as usual.

Gen. Walker Surrenders Himself to Marshal Rynders—The Parole Renewed.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Monday, Dec. 28.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, General WILLIAM WALKER surrendered himself, in compliance with the terms of his parole, to Marshal RYNDERS, at the office in [illegible]. [illegible] and [illegible] CARTER, accompanied the General to the office. The General, accompanied by his friends, General WALKER came down in the Marshal's office [illegible]. Marshal RYNDERS [illegible] the visitor, walked up to him in a most friendly way, grasped him by the hand, and exclaimed, "Ah Captain RYNDERS, General WALKER, I am most delighted to see you, but as Marshal, (and here the Captain gave one of his significant winks,) you know, General, it is a different thing altogether." General WALKER returned the Marshal's compliments, with his customary sang froid, and handed him a letter, of which the following is a copy:

> UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP WABASH,
> Off San Juan del Norte, Dec. 11, 1857.
>
> SIR: This will be handed to you by Gen. WILLIAM WALKER, who has given me his parole of honor that he will present it to you in person.
>
> With the naval force of this squadron I arrested Gen. WALKER on "Punta Arenas," on the 8th inst., for a violation of the Neutrality laws of the United States, he having set on foot in the United States an unlawful military organization, to make war on a people with whom we are at peace, and was at the time of his arrest at the head of said organization, in the act of making war as above stated.
>
> As Marshal of the Southern District of New-York, I consign him to your custody.
>
> I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
>
> H. PAULDING,
> Flag-officer, Command'g U. S. Home Squadron.
>
> To ISAIAH RYNDERS, Esq., United States Marshal of the Southern District of New-York.

After reading this epistle the Marshal invited WALKER and his counsel to an inner apartment, where it is to be presumed the matter was fully discussed. The Captain, having no official intimation as to the course he should pursue, renewed the parole leave, and informed the General that he supposed the best thing for him to do under the circumstances was to proceed at once to Washington and present himself to the Secretary of State. This, it was understood, met the concurrence of the General, and the probabilities are that, accompanied by the Marshal and Mr. MEAGHER, he will leave this evening for Washington.

Commodore Paulding's Letter to Walker.

> UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP WABASH,
> Off San Juan Del Norte, Dec. 8, 1857.
>
> SIR: Your letter of Nov. 30, was received at Aspinwall, and read with my dispatches to the Government. That of December 7 came to hand yesterday. These letters surprised me with their tone of mendacity and falsification of facts.
>
> Your rude discourtesy in speaking of Captain Chatard [illegible] without comment. The [illegible] in these letters of your driving your force [illegible] under your leader, face in defiance of his [illegible].
>
> [illegible] the Punta Arenas, and pretending it to be the head-quarters of the Army of Nicaragua, and you its Commander-in-Chief, [illegible] things [illegible] absurdity.
>
> Lieutenant Cass, of the Saratoga, informs me that he was in uniform, and you say he was [illegible] whom you threatened to shoot him. While you use such threats, it may be of some importance for you to know that if any person belonging to my command shall receive injury from your lawless violence, the penalty to you shall be a [illegible] to humanity.
>
> Now, Sir, you and your followers are here in violation of the laws of the United States, and greatly to its dishonor, making war upon a people with whom we are at peace; and, for the sake of humanity, public and private justice, as well as what is due to the honor and integrity of the Government of the United States, I command you and the people associated here with you, to surrender your arms without delay, and embark in such vessels as I may provide for that purpose. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
>
> H. PAULDING,
> Flag-Officer, Commanding United States Home Squadron.
>
> To General WILLIAM WALKER, Punta Arenas.

Womens' Protective Emigration Society.

The Womens' Protective Emigration Society of this City, organized about a month since, have opened its rooms at No. 69 Canal-street, for the reception of destitute working-women who desire to go West. A party of forty or fifty young women, who have been taken under the protection of the Society, left the City yesterday, in charge of [illegible] of the Society, for homes in Illinois and other States. Mr. VERE FOSTER has been in the West for some time, making preparations to afford the girls suitable quarters, immediately upon arrival. A large majority of the women whom this organization is intended to aid, are poor sewing-girls, who have been left destitute by the cessation of employment. The majority of the applicants, so far, is Scotch, Irish and English, with comparatively few Americans. Many of them have been reduced to such extremity as to seek the station-houses; others have been compelled to pawn their clothing for food. [illegible] of the Society, they can provide [illegible] for themselves. The Ladies of the Society make an earnest appeal to the charitable for assistance, to [illegible]. Donations of [illegible] will be particularly acceptable, and warm clothing is greatly needed. [illegible]

FROM KANSAS.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Laws Enacted and Repealed—The Fort Scott Affair.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, Dec. 19.

The Legislature adjourned at a late hour last night and the members have gone home. The following bills were passed:

A bill submitting the Lecompton swindle on the 4th of January.

A bill for the organization of the Kansas Territorial Militia.

A bill for the punishment of fraudulent voting and for the protection of the ballot-box.

They repealed the Rebellion Act, under which so many were indicted last Summer for "treason," "conspiracy," and otherwise.

The only act of much importance to the Territory except this is the one for the organization of the Militia. The Governor has no power or authority to call the army of the United States to repel invasion, if the Militia are adequate to accomplish it without their assistance. There is no doubt that JIM LANE can organize a Territorial Militia able and willing to do this work. At all events we are willing to risk the chances and will never call upon Uncle Sam to assist in any emergency, however embarrassing it may be.

The Legislature decided to adjourn to Lawrence immediately after convening at Lecompton on the 1st of January.

STANTON, on receiving intelligence of his removal, said he came to this Territory a Pro-Slavery man; that all his affiliations and sympathies were with the South, but he did not think he was obliged to make a tyrant of himself or a border ruffian to remain in the Democratic Party. Every Governor has come to this Territory a Democrat, and all have been removed for their lack of fidelity to the South.

[illegible]

A messenger arrived here last night from the seat of war, and brought a dispatch from Major ABBOTT to Gen. LANE. The Major is an old settler here, and has been through the wars. What he says can be relied on as correct. The dispatch has no date, and was evidently written in a hurry. The battle was on the little Osage, near Fort Scott, and came off on Thursday, the 17th inst. I subjoin the note from Major ABBOTT to Gen. LANE, that you may better understand their condition:

General LANE—Dear Sir: The bearer, Mr. J. CLARK, will state to you in detail our position. We are in need of your counsel, also of reinforcements of men. We have no information of the doings of the Legislature, and fear our action may not be satisfactory to our friends.

Rev. Mr. STEWART, of Wakarusa, and five others, are prisoners at Fort Scott. We have with us about sixty men. We were attacked to-day by United States Marshal LITTLE, with a posse of about seventy men, and we drove them from the ground. The Marshal is mortally wounded.

Dr. [illegible] is here, and joins with me and others in appeal to have you come to us immediately. Get all the information you can about United States troops. Bring some Sharpe's rifle caps.

Yours, in haste, J. B. ABBOTT.

The messenger informed me that at the time of the attack they had ten men in a block house, against about seventy-five Missourians. He reports that the Missourians lost four men, including U. S. Deputy Marshal LITTLE, who was shot through the breast and was thought mortally wounded.

One company of horsemen went down last night from this place and a messenger will be sent up immediately should any further trouble ensue. Gen. LANE is in town, and will order out the artillery if necessary.

STANTON has been called on by the Pro-Slavery men for a detachment of troops. He has also sent a messenger to ascertain the extent of the strife.

S. C. R.

Later and Important by Telegraph.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION—THE CONSTITUTION WITH SLAVERY CARRIED BY A LARGE MAJORITY—THE GOVERNORSHIP ASSUMED BY GEN. DENVER—RUMORS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 28.

Kansas advices to the 23d inst. have been received by the *Republican*. The Lecompton Constitution, *with Slavery*, was carried at the election on the 21st, by a *large majority*. The returns as yet received are, however, very meagre. The Pro-Slavery vote at Lecompton was 762; at Atchison, 300, and at Lexington about the same. It was reported at Lawrence that a body of Free State men were gone to Lecompton to seize the Territorial arms.

Gentlemen from Kansas report the whole vote of Lecompton as 152, and the majority for Slavery 69.

No votes were received in Lawrence, and the poll-books were not opened at Topeka.

The Slavery majority in Lexington was 30.

Nothing had been heard from Leavenworth.

A letter to the *Republican* says that the Lawrence (Free State) Convention of the 23d instant will decide whether or not to go into the January election for State officers. Many favor such a course with the view of crushing the State Government. Ex-Secretary STANTON's name was mentioned for Governor.

A letter dated Lawrence, 21st, says that General LANE has gone to Fort Scott, with the avowed determination to destroy that place, exterminate the Pro-Slavery settlers on the Shawnee Reservation, and carry the war into Missouri.

General DENVER had assumed the Governorship of the Territory, and had issued an address, in which he exhorts the citizens to appeal to the ballot-box for the settlement of their difficulties. He makes copious extracts from the President's instructions, as indicative of the line of policy he designs to pursue, and also states that General CALHOUN had invited himself and the presiding officers of both Houses of the Territorial Legislature to be present at the counting of the returns of the election on the 21st.

There is nothing authentic from Fort Scott.

Mr. [illegible], bearer of dispatches from Governor DENVER to the Government at Washington, passed through this city yesterday.

The Kansas Troubles—Letter from Chief Justice Williams.

LECOMPTON, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Having understood that a report of the recent disturbances which have taken place in Bourbon County, in the vicinity of Fort Scott, is circulated, and assumed as true by persons who, perhaps, are interested to give such complexion to them as may best suit their purposes in order to justify the violators of law and disturbers of the public peace, I have deemed it proper that I impart to you, and others who should be correctly informed through you, my knowledge of the facts, as they truthfully exist, in relation to the cause of these doings.

In reference to the rumor that "the disturbance arose in consequence of an attempt made by General GEORGE W. CLARKE to enforce, by legal process, the collection of taxes in Bourbon county," I can confidently assert that it is positively untrue. There has been no difficulty on that subject whatever. Besides, Gen. CLARKE has never had anything to do with the matter. Since his arrival at Fort Scott, and residence there, he has been quietly and assiduously attentive to his official duties, as an assistant in the register's department of the land office, without interfering with any other business except such as might appertain to his domestic concerns—himself undisturbed, and disturbing nobody. This I know, having lived but two doors from him in Fort Scott, and having seen him every day during the last Summer and Fall up to last week, when I left home to come to this place to be in attendance upon the session of the Supreme Court.

The matter which is seized upon by some lawless persons for political purposes is as follows: Last Summer a party of men, from the neighborhood of Lawrence or Leavenworth, appeared in the vicinity of Fort Scott, some on the valley of the Marmaton River, and others of them on the Osage; and previous to the Fall election others arrived, and a depot of ready-made clothing was established, at a convenient point for their benefit and use. The clothing was dealt out by a person who acted as agent in the matter. These persons all seemed to act in concert. The first move made by them of a violent kind was by force and arms, with threats to drive from his cabin and claim an aged man of the name of SOUTHWOOD, with his family. This they did, warning him to leave the Territory; and at the same time appropriating his claim, house, crops, &c., to their own use. At the Fall term of the Court for the Third Judicial District this matter was presented to the Grand Jury, and an indictment found and presented by the Grand Jury to the Court, whereupon the proper process of law was issued, and some six of the persons were arrested, and brought before the Court. Four of them gave bail to answer to the indictment at the next term of the Court; the others were committed to the custody of the law. These being merely guarded and kept in an ordinary dwelling-house (there being no prison there) [illegible] threats of violence to witnesses, &c.

were made, but not heeded. These men are all, upon their own representation, advocates of the supremacy of JAMES H. LANE, and supporters of the higher law. [illegible] October, I think, a man, whose name is CURRY, and a reputed leader of this association, meeting Mr. LETTSMAN, who was peaceably riding on the road to his home, and demanded to know of him whether he was a Free-State man or a Pro-Slavery man. LETTSMAN declined giving him a reply, when he swore he would shoot him, and forthwith discharged the contents of his pistol at him, the ball entering the head of LETTSMAN, near the cheek-bone, and passing through, and out of the back part of his head. For this act CURRY was arrested, and, upon a primary hearing before a Justice of the Peace, he was let go, on bail, to answer at the next term of the District Court. As the man did not die, (but, strange to say, has partly recovered,) the Grand Jury indicted CURRY for an assault and battery with intent to commit murder. CURRY fled the country. His recognizance was forfeited, and a suit brought thereon. The property of CURRY—consisting of oxen, cows, corn in the ground, &c.—was attached. An order of sale, under the provisions of the statute, was issued to the Marshal, as the keeping of the cattle until the next term of the Court would have consumed more than their value. A short time before the day of sale a company of these same men came in the night time to the farm of Mr. FOWLER, to whom the keeping of these cattle had been committed by the Marshal, and drove the whole of them off. They were pursued by the Marshal, and overtaken so nearly, that they drove the cattle into an inclosure at one HOLM's place of residence, and escaped from the officer. The cattle were taken back to Fort Scott, and, on the day of sale, sold. Threats in writing, and otherwise, were made that Fort Scott should be burned if these cattle were sold. But none believed that they would be executed. Notices to leave the Territory were served on Mr. WASSON, Mr. GOURLY, Mr. SOUTHWOOD, Jr., and others, who were witnesses as to these proceedings.

Not until this time has there been any performance of their threats. Authentic information, verified by the oaths of most credible witnesses, has been brought to-day to Governor STANTON, that a body of men, fully armed and equipped with Sharpe's rifles and revolvers, to the number of one hundred, had appeared in the vicinity of Fort Scott, under the command of one MONTGOMERY, who was a member of the Topeka Convention. This company, or a portion of it, proceeded to the houses of Mr. WASSON, Mr. GOURLY, and Mr. SOUTHWOOD, and violently seized them, tied them and took them away, since which time nothing has been heard of them. A report is abroad that they murdered them. This, however, I think, lacks authenticity. Complaint, in due form of law, having been made of these acts before a Justice of the Peace, the proper process was put into the hands of the Marshal to arrest the offenders. He proceeded to their rendezvous in Mr. SOUTHWOOD's house, found it fortified, and, as he approached it, fifty men, armed with Sharpe's rifles and revolvers, came forth from the house in military order, commanded by MONTGOMERY, and demanded of him an account of his business there. Having informed them that he was the Marshal, and that he had come to arrest them, or some of them, by virtue of legal process, their reply was that they had received a dispatch from JAMES H. LANE, that the Legislature, now in session, had repealed all the laws of this Territory, and that they were their own law-makers and executors; therefore, they would not permit any arrests to be made, and that he might leave.

Finding their determination to resist him, and knowing that he, alone, could not withstand the force opposed to him, he left them, and returned to Fort Scott. Thus stands the affair as far as heard from. Now, these men openly profess to be organized, and sent to Fort Scott and vicinity, by Gen. LANE. As they openly and boldly swear they will burn Fort Scott, the citizens of that place are virtually besieged, and obliged to be on duty day and night; while in the country around, the people, by families, are flying from their homes, leaving their property exposed to the depredations of these lawless men.

The above are substantially the facts, as they are well authenticated. Yours, truly,

J. WILLIAMS.

Marine Items.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857.

The British brig *B. K. Reese*, Capt. SANDER, from Demerara, bound to Baltimore, with a cargo of hides and $11,000 in specie, went ashore two miles below Currituck on Sunday night last. A steam-tug has been sent from Norfolk to her assistance. The brig was built in Bermuda; 26 years old, and of a small value; insured in Demerara; cargo insured at the same place. The specie arrived here safe this morning.—*By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq.*

BEAUFORT, N. C., Thursday, Dec. 24, 1857.

The schooner *C. C. Waterbury* is ashore fifteen miles south of Ocracoke. Vessel full of water, nearly all the molasses landed. She was from Attakapas with sugar and molasses, bound to New-York.—*By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq.*

BEAUFORT, N. C.

The *C. C. Waterbury* was built at Hoboken, N. J., in 1854, is 200 tons burden, rates A 2, and is valued at $16,000.

Capt. OLMSTED, formerly of the Havana packet bark *Clara B. Williams*, arrived yesterday morning in the ship *Fanny Fosdick* from New-Orleans, and reports, night of the 20th, during a heavy blow, a part of the crew refused duty, and since then the ship has been worked by the officers alone. The crew are in charge of the Fourth Ward Police, until the United States Marshal acts in the matter.

COASTING VESSELS FINED.—Some of the skippers who frequent New-York in the coasting trade complain of sudden and unusual attentions on the part of the Revenue Cutter, whose officers have boarded them and required them to exhibit a manifest of their cargoes, in many cases consisting merely of pine wood, oysters, and the like, and not being able to do so upon the instant, they have been fined $20. This sudden zeal to enforce a law which has remained obsolete, so far as small coasters are concerned, since 1793, has created quite a fluttering among the small craft. They say they have no intention of violating the law, but they object to this manner of abstracting their hard-earned cash to replenish the empty coffers of Uncle Samuel, and one-half of these fines go to the Captain of the cutter, or to the complainant. These manifests are not required to be exhibited at the Custom-House, or to any Revenue officer except in cases where they are boarded and the demand is made for it. The publicity now given to these facts will probably put the Captains of coasters on their guard, who will hereafter have the documents handy and thus disappoint the official of his fines.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING.
JAMES WILDE, Jr., & CO., No. 27 Park-place, and No. 24 Murray-st., will continue to sell for a few weeks longer their large and well-made WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT RETAIL FOR CASH, at much less than wholesale prices.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, AT REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber is selling all descriptions of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS, And all kinds of Jewelry at retail at reduced prices, being much less than usual prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

HOSIERY, UNDER GARMENTS And Men's Furnishing Goods At lowest prices. A. RANKIN & CO., No. 96 Bowery.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

A USEFUL FAMILY PRESENT.—BUY PRATT'S Patent Sewing Machine. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Price $12 to $30. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York; No. 119 Washington-st., Boston.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS AT REDUCED PRICES—Cheaper than ever offered before—Assortment at ROGERS' Bazaar of Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods, &c. 450 Broadway, as Mr. ROGERS is determined his friends shall not want for presents on account of the scarcity of money.

BUY YOUR HOLIDAY HAT OF WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

FANNING.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 26, after a long illness, which she bore with Christian patience and resignation, ELIZABETH J., wife of William Fanning, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the friends of her father, Abraham G. Crasto, and of her father-in-law, Thomas Fanning, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, 29th inst., at [illegible] o'clock, from her late residence No. 774 6th av.

WELCH.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 28, JANE M., wife of Richard H. Welch, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 189 Essex-st., on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 31, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

RICHARDS.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 28, Mrs. EMMA RICHARDS, relict of the late John Richards, aged 67 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 211 Henry-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HITCHCOCK.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 27, WILLIAM E. HITCHCOCK, in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 119 2d av., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwich, Conn., for interment, in the train which leaves the New-York and New-Haven Station at 27th st. at 12½ o'clock P. M.

WHITING.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 27, HENRY SWAN WHITING, infant son of Augustus and Sarah S. Whiting, aged 13 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this morning, Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 38 East 14th-st., corner University-place, without further invitation.

Jesus said, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

BACON.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 28, FLORENCE AUGUSTA, only daughter of Jas. D. and Augusta D. Bacon, aged 2 years, 7 months and 6 days.

The remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

HUNT.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 27, ALBERTA B. HUNT, daughter of the late James Hunt, aged 55 years.

Her friends and those of her brother-in-law, Frederick Pentz, are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 12 West 19th-st., on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CONRAD.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 28, after a long and painful illness, MARY CONRAD, widow of the late Ephraim Conrad, Esq., in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Allen-st. M. E. Church, are most respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at 12½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 96 Stanton-st., without further invitation.

☞ Galveston, Texas, papers please copy.

BELSHAW.—In Brooklyn, at her residence, Bedford-av., on Christmas night, in her 61st year, Mrs. BELSHAW, widow of the late Redman Belshaw, Esq., of Grafton-st., Dublin.

☞ Dublin, Belfast and English papers please copy the above.

She was by birth a lady of superior mental endowments, which were cultivated by a refined and classical education. Descended from a line of noble and pious ancestry, she possessed in herself, and as it were inherited, the virtues of many generations. Her self-sacrificing devotion to the welfare of her children was of the highest order. For them she endured the sorrows of exile and separation from home, kindred and country.

"A few short years of evil past,
We reach the happy shore,
Where death-divided friends at last
Shall meet to part no more."

TROSTED.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 27, AMELIA C., youngest daughter of E. H. and M. Trosted, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from No. 33 Hampden-st.

HAIR.—In East Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 27, JOSEPH HAIR, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Green and Nostrand avs., East Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 29, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

PATTERSON.—At Newark, Sunday, Dec. 27, ROBERT WALTER, eldest son of Robert L. Patterson, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Trinity Church, Newark, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 29, at 9 o'clock.

BROWN.—At Middletown, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, after a short illness, PRUDENCE, wife of Andrew Brown, in the 46th year of his age.

MOFFAT.—At Medina, Winnebago County, Ill., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, ANDREW J. MOFFAT, formerly of Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y., aged 34 years.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

WATCHES AT WHOLESALE. TO DEALERS IN WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
The subscribers offer for sale AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, for the December season, THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF LOCLE, GENEVA AND ENGLISH WATCHES, also of LEONTINE, CHATELAINES, LAVALLIERES, and other GOLD CHAINS, all 18 carats fine.
VR. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO., Importers, No. 15 Maiden Lane, upstairs.

SILVER WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.
WM. GALE & SON have on hand a large stock of SILVER WARE, Comprising articles for FAMILY USE and PRESENTS, ALL OF THEIR OWN MAKE.
Owing to the state of trade, and a desire to keep all our workmen employed, WE ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, No. 6 Maiden-lane, Offer to the public UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY, AT RETAIL, Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS. CLOTHING, Corner of John and Nassau. Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

DIAMOND BROOCHES, BRACELETS, DIAMOND RINGS, EARRINGS, STUDS, PINS, &c., Selling at greatly reduced prices. ROBERT RAIT & CO., No. 261 Broadway.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS. CLOTHING, Corner of John and Nassau. Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S BOOKSTORE, No. 76 Bowery, consisting of FINE GIFT BOOKS and various other articles suitable for CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
BIBLES, COMMENTARIES, PRAYER and HYMN BOOKS; Religious and Standard Works; elegantly Illustrated Books, in beautiful Morocco and Antique Bindings; Annuals, Books for Children, Games, Puzzles, &c., &c.
AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS suitable for SUNDAY-SCHOOL and BIBLE-CLASS rewards.
METHODIST BOOKS; a full supply constantly on hand, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at Book-room prices.
RETICULES, WORK-BOXES, WRITING DESKS, Portfolios, Card Cases, and a general assortment of fine Stationery. All for sale at prices to suit the times.
RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY. At the "Old Stand," No. 76 Bowery, near Canal-st.

WE WANT WING'S—IS THE DAILY REquest, when ordering crackers for Christmas and New-Year's.
We are among the great number who use them regularly, and find they combine most excellent qualities, and a truly delightful taste.
They are undoubtedly the most nourishing and healthy cracker ever produced, and peculiarly pleasant for children. With hot or cold dishes at lunch, they are particularly nice, as well as with coffee and other drinks.
In purchasing, take none but those stamped with the name "WING," as those are the only genuine Farina Crackers made. They may be procured generally of the most respectable grocers.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

CURE OF HORSES BY DR. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE.—Six boxes of your salve have cured a horse which I had turned out to die.—J. Clark, Fairmount, N. Y. Half a box of your salve has cured my horse after every other remedy has failed.—L. A. Brown, Farmington, N. J. For sale at D. S. B. SMITH'S, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church, and at various druggists in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City; also at MILLER'S Music Store, Broadway, near Pearl.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN ATmospheric pressure-plates for artificial teeth. Any one can discover its importance at once. The plate-covering—the roof or palate of the mouth—which so much interferes with comfort and taste, is dispensed with, and the strength and power of adhesion increased. Call and examine. M. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

REPORTING.—BURR & LORD, SHORT-HAND writers and law reporters, Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., (official reporters in the United States Senate from 1848 to 1856,) are prepared to execute all kinds of verbatim reporting in a manner not to be surpassed.
WM. HENRY BURR. WM. BLAIR LORD.

THE BOOK OF JOB. ILLUSTRATED.

With fifty engravings, elegantly bound in cloth, gilt, [illegible].

From the Christian Observer.
This is a splendid book, in the highest style of its kind; printed on fine tinted paper, embellished with fifty engravings, elegantly bound in a rich manner, corresponding fully with the beautiful style of its typography and illustrations.

From the Presbyterian Herald.
As a literary production, merely, the Book of Job deserves the careful study of all the lovers of the sublime and beautiful. There are not a few passages which neither Homer or Pindar or Milton have never equaled.

From the Christian Register.
This is truly a dainty volume. Tinted paper, exquisite illustrations, beautiful and accurate typography, and most tasteful binding.

NEW JUVENILES.
MIA AND CHARLIE; OR, A WEEK'S HOLIDAY AT RYEDALE RECTORY. Illustrated. 75 cents.
ANNA; OR, PASSAGES FROM THE LIFE OF A DAUGHTER AT HOME. 75 cents.
THE WAY HOME. 50 cents.
THE YOUNG PILGRIM. By the author of the "Claremont Tales." 50 cents.
THE GIANT-KILLER. By the same author. 50 cents.
A RAY OF LIGHT TO BRIGHTEN COTTAGE HOMES. 35 cents.
READING WITHOUT TEARS. 50 cents.
All the new Holiday Books, and a large assortment of unexceptionable Juvenile Books.
ROBT. CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 530 Broadway, cor. Spring-st.

HOLIDAYS—"COMING EVENTS."
"I laid me down and slept on the floor,
And had a most wonderful dream;
For coming events cast their shadows before,
Or rather—a column of steam."
Among the "coming events" near at hand are CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR; and the "column of steam" seen by the dreamer must have risen from the URNS and TEA POTS of many a happy family, gathered round the social board.
I offer my fine assortment of PLATED and BRITANNIA GOODS for the holidays at retail, NOT "at a ruinous sacrifice," but at as low prices as the same quality of ware can be bought at wholesale—PLATED COFFEE URNS, TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTERS, PITCHERS, SPOONS, FORKS, BUTTER KNIVES, CHILDREN'S CUPS, &c. Also, BRITANNIA WARE of superior quality, for sale at the well-known stand, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip. LUCIUS HART.

FURS!—FURS!!—FURS!!!
CONTINUATION OF THE ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF J. H. HARLEY'S ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS, AT RETAIL, BELOW COST.
Comprising a full assortment of MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, CARDINALS, PELERINES, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, and CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, a full assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS and GLOVES, and a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES.
ALL GOODS SOLD, WARRANTED.
All the above were manufactured by J. H. HARLEY, expressly for City Trade. At No. 34 John-st.

THE ORATION AND POEM BEFORE the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Delta Psi Fraternity will be delivered THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock.
Orator—Orlando H. Morris, of New-York City.
Poet—Norman Fox, Jr., of Schenectady.
The members of the Fraternity are invited to attend the Annual Supper, which will be served at the close of the literary exercises.

NEWSPAPERS.—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR SALE.—Numbers containing the speech of Hon. S. A. Douglas and President's Message. Apply at subscription desk.

DRY GOODS.

CALL AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, NO. 473 BROADWAY, FOR BARGAINS IN HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
5,000 Embroidered Sets, from 75 cents to $2 50 each.
1,000 Embroidered Collars, from 38 cents to 75 cents each.
500 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, $1 50 per dozen.
500 dozen Ladies' Linen Hemstitched, $2 25 and $3 per dozen.
500 dozen Gent's Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, $[illegible] to $[illegible] per dozen.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Super. Black Ribbed Beaver Sleeve Cloaks at $12.
Super. Black Ribbed Beaver Circulars, $10.
Rich Velvet Cloaks Immensely Reduced.
Chenille Shawls at $6, and $7, half price.
Also, an assortment of Opera Cloaks, very cheap.

[illegible]
Elegant Flounced Black SILK ROBES, to $18, previously sold at $30.
Extra Rich Side-band SILK ROBES, to $35, reduced from $60.
Beautiful shades light colors plain SILKS, to $1 per yd.
All which will be found desirable bargains.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
4-4 Gala Plaids, high colors, at 2s per yard.
French Merinos, all colors, at 5s. per yard.
6-4 Valencia Plaids, at 5s, 6d. per yard.
Prints, entire new patterns, at 8s. per dress.
Also, De Laines in great variety, at 1s. 6d. per yard.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERED SETS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
500 Embroidered French Swiss sets, at $3, worth $6.
300 Embroidered French Swiss sets, at $4 and $5, worth $8.
300 Embroidered French Swiss sets, very fine, at $7, worth $10.
Also, A large lot of Lace sets, from $4 to $50 each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP DAMASKS AND DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.
A good assortment, And at the lowest prices,
Now on hand at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

MARSEILLES LINEN SETS.
500 Embroidered and Colored Linen Sets, at 75c.
500 Marseilles Sets, White and Colored, at 75c. per set.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

REAL LACES AND LACE GOODS FOR NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS, CONSISTING OF REAL POINT, POINT APPLIQUE, HONITON and VALENCIENNES COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
Now selling at much less than the cost of importation.
ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT of PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

PRESENTS FOR DOMESTICS.
CHEAP PRINTS, CHEAP EMBROIDERIES, CHEAP DELAINES, CHEAP CAMBRIC HDKFS., CHEAP PLAIDS, CHEAP RIBBONS, CHEAP PARAMATTAS, CHEAP SHAWLS, CHEAP MERINOS, CHEAP CLOAKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

CLOAKS GREATLY REDUCED.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Are now offering Their large and valuable stock of CLOAKS, At prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction to buyers.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, A large and magnificent assortment, AT REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., CANAL, corner of Mercer.

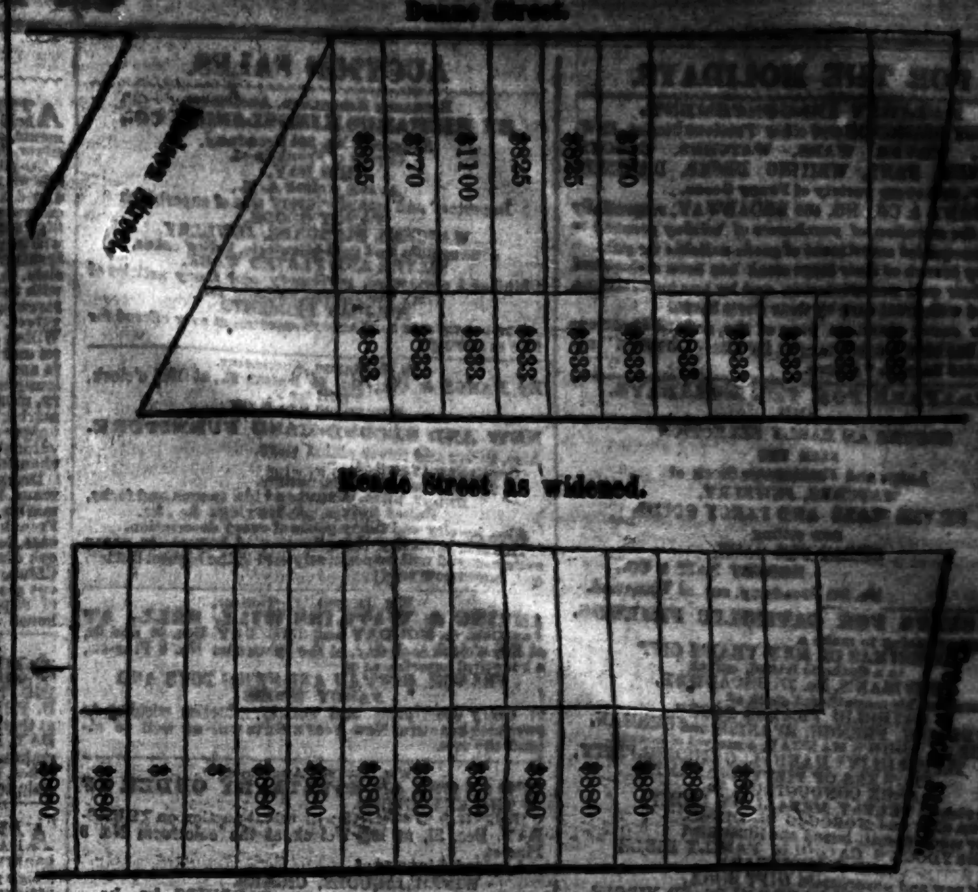
DAMASK NAPKINS AND TABLE-CLOTHS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will offer their entire stock, AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES, On MONDAY, Dec. 28.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

NO. 475 BROADWAY. BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Elegant Beaver and Velvet CLOAKS. Novelties in SHAWLS.
Ladies' and Children's fancy Furs, genuine and guaranteed.
Our magnificent stock of the above goods will be offered during the Holidays AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
2,000 English Gray Beaver CLOAKS, from $3 to $8 each.
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

$5!—$6!—$7!—$8!—$10!
Full assortment at the above low prices.
CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS.
Latest Paris and London shapes, well trimmed, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261, GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BLACK OSTRICH FEATHERS Just received, 100 dozen superior BLACK OSTRICH TIPS, which are offered very low for cash, by HOMES & KETCHUM, No. 600 Broadway, cor. Prince-st.

AN ASSESSMENT ON A NOVEL PRINCIPLE.



The subject of widening the streets north of Chambers-st. and below Canal-st. is attracting considerable attention. The improvements contemplated are:

1. The widening of Reade-st. from Broadway to Washington-st. Upon this the Commissioners have made their report, which, if confirmed by the Court will become a law.

2. The widening of Reade-st. east of Broadway. For this it is understood the Commissioners have their report prepared for publication and confirmation.

3. The extension of Chambers-st. to the East River. This report is also understood to be ready for publication and confirmation.

4. The widening of Worth-st.

5. The widening of Leonard-st.

6. The widening of Franklin-st.

The amount of these assessments will be very great, probably not less than $5,000,000—being many times greater than any ever heretofore laid.

The practice has hitherto almost invariably been, that when a cross street was widened, for the purpose of being converted into a business street, to regard the improvement as one of a local character. Thus, when Liberty-st. was widened a few years since, neither Cedar nor Cortlandt-st. was assessed, and when Dey-st. was widened, neither Cortlandt nor Fulton-st. was assessed. But a short time since, when Duane-st. was widened, an assessment for the first time was made on the two adjoining parallel streets. This assessment on the parallel streets was so light that no one took the trouble to oppose it for the purpose of vindicating an abstract principle. Thus was a precedent created, and now for the widening of Reade-st. a very large assessment is laid on the adjoining parallel streets. The above map shows an example of the absurd to which the adoption of such a principle will lead.

It will be seen that 17 lots on the north side of Reade-st. are assessed at $883 each, while the 15 corresponding lots on the north side of Chambers-st., running only half the depth of the block, are assessed at $880 each. The comparative assessments on other portions of Reade and Chambers sts. do not vary very materially from the above. Nos. 77 and 79 Chambers-st., being near Broadway, are assessed respectively $1,110 and $1,[illegible] each. The corresponding lots on the north side of Reade-st. are assessed respectively $1,500 and $1,415 each. Comment on such an assessment is needless, and while the integrity of the Commissioners who made it is not impeached, it still shows the great injustice that can be done by a departure from former precedent.

The propriety of widening Reade-st. is not the question—it is a matter of very little moment excepting to the owners of property fronting on Reade-st. The distance between Chambers and Reade sts. is only 200 feet, and Reade-st. lying between them is now about 40 feet wide; there can exist, then, no public necessity that Reade-st. should be widened for the purpose of being converted into a great or general thoroughfare—it is not proposed to be widened for that purpose—but for the purpose of being converted into what is called a "business street," and as those holding property fronting on Reade-st. will derive the entire benefit from this conversion, no reason can be given why their neighbors in the adjoining parallel streets should be compelled to pay any portion of the expense.

In widening the cross streets between Chambers and Canal sts., great injustice will be done if the different assessments are not all made under one perfectly uniform rule. Can any rule be laid down that would operate so uniformly as the one followed when Liberty-st. and Dey-st. were widened?

DRY GOODS.

BULPIN'S GREAT SALE OF FURS.
[illegible]
ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.
[illegible] of Mink at [illegible]
[illegible] of Mink at [illegible]
Extra large Mink Capes at [illegible]
Extra large Mink Capes, of rich dark shade, at [illegible]
[illegible]
Also, Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c., OF GENUINE WELL-SEASONED SKINS, AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second-hand moth-eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City, and which are really dear at nothing.
No. 361 Broadway.

EXTRA NOTICE. MINK CAPES,
Warranted manufactured of Well-seasoned skins.
Large size, full shaped ..... $[illegible]
Extra size, full shaped ..... $[illegible]
Extra size, very dark, rich shade ..... $[illegible]
Extra size, very best ..... $[illegible]
Purchasers are assured that great advantages are offered in the above goods, being anxious to convert into cash at a sacrifice, rather than carry over a large stock.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS, AND LADIES' FANCY FURS.
Still further and immense reduction in prices of BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK.
At No. 361 Broadway, Paris Mantilla Emporium. GEO. BULPIN.

HOLIDAY NOTICE.
Fine black beaver cloaks with sleeves, $10, 12, $14, At GEO. BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
Great bargains For the holidays, At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

HOLIDAY EMBROIDERIES AND LACES!
"PICCOLOMINI" SETS.
For Ladies and Children, in Marseilles, Printed Linen, and Embroidered. From 5s. to $30 per Set.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT Collars, Sleeves, Chemisettes, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Lace Veils, Black Guipure, and Brussels Laces, &c., &c., &c.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS AND EVENING SILKS!
Plaids, Stripes, Brocades, Moire Antiques, &c. Large assortment at prices REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HAT AND CAP RIBBONS, And Ladies' Trimmings, in every variety, AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, Family Linens, Domestic Goods and HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS of every description, at greatly reduced prices.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

COMFORTABLE PRESENTS FOR WINTER.
English Wool Blankets, Heavy Marseilles Quilts, Plaid Wool Shawls, Woolen Under-garments, Woolen Hosiery, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c., &c., &c.
FULL ASSORTMENT—CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

USEFUL AND ELEGANT PRESENTS.
Piano Covers, Table Covers, Gilt Cornices, Window Shades, Napkins, Scarfs, Shawls, Mufflers, Cubas, Portemonnaies, Toilet Brushes, &c., &c., &c., &c.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A full assortment, expressly for the Holidays.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

8-SHILLING PRESENT DRESSES,
Each containing 10 yards of beautiful Print;
Also, $1 Present Dresses, 10 yards each, latest English Patterns;
Also, Paris Design Dresses.
Very choice styles, full Dress, for $1 50.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SAVE TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT., (AT RETAIL.)
THOS. [illegible], Confectioner, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., [illegible].

ADDITIONAL AND FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
To effect the absolute and immediate sale of the large stock of goods at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 GRAND-ST.
The assignee have subjected the whole to a further immense reduction from former prices, which embrace (being specially adapted to the season) Plain and Fancy Dress Silks, Irish Poplins, Rep and Alpacas, French and English Merinos, Scotch Plaids, Cloaks, Shawls, Linen Damask Table-cloths, Napkins and Doilies, Blankets, Quilts and Counterpanes, Lace and Muslin Curtains and Draperies, Embroideries, Hosiery, and Gloves.
Immediate attention is solicited to this sale. It is the greatest chance ever offered to purchasers of Holiday Presents and Goods to replenish the Housekeeper's store-room.
On and after the 1st of January the assignees will be prepared to receive offers for the entire balance of the Stock with the business stand. Terms cash.
CHARLES C. HOOK, One of the Assignees.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS MUST BE SOLD
By the 1st of January. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK. THE LAST DAYS OF CHANCE.
CLOSING SALE OF JOHN N. GENIN'S STOCK OF FURS, At a reduction from AUCTION PRICES.
At the auction salesroom, No. 359 Broadway.
The balance of stock that could not be made ready for the sale will now be offered at and below the prices obtained at the recent auction sale.
Ladies will have every opportunity to try on and thoroughly examine every article they may wish to purchase.
The stock comprises a full assortment of Cloaks, Capes, Tippets, Victorines, Muffs, cuffs, Collars, gloves, Mufflers, &c. Made from Russian sable, Hudson Bay sable, Mink, stone marten, [illegible], Chinchilla, [illegible], &c.
Sleigh and lap robes in profusion, also a choice assortment of children's furs in every variety.

NECK-TIES AND GLOVES. OUR RETAIL SALES will continue until Jan. 1, 1858.
As our sales in ordinary times are confined exclusively to large jobbing houses, we are now enabled to retail our goods at, or even less than, one-half the usual retail prices, as the following rates will show:
BLACK SILK, ENGLISH MOIRE AND FRENCH TIES, 2s.
ALL SILK MOIRE ANTIQUE, satin [illegible], at [illegible] cents each.
Rich Byron ties with fancy ends, (our best goods,) [illegible].
ALBERT TIES, (twice around,) from 2s to [illegible] cents.
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS and NAPOLEON TIES, from 30 to 75 cents.
SCARFS, in various styles, from 75 cents to $1 75.
Also an invoice of HEAVY WINTER GLOVES, superior goods, at low rates.
SMITH & BROUWER, Importers and Manufacturers, No. [illegible] Vesey-st., up stairs.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY, continue to sell LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Honiton Sets at $[illegible], worth $[illegible].
Honiton Sets at $[illegible], worth $[illegible].
Point à Quille at $[illegible], worth $[illegible].
Application Point at $7, worth $12.
Application Point, $[illegible], worth $[illegible].
Embroidered Sets, $[illegible], worth $[illegible].
Embroidered Sets, $[illegible], worth $[illegible].
Collars, veils, capes, handkerchiefs, chemisettes, and mourning goods in crape and muslin at a similar reduction.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE—JAPANESE AND CHINESE GOODS.
Magasin Indien de Fountain—Marchandises du Japon et de la Chine.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIANISCHE LADEN; JAPANESISCHE UND CHINESISCHE WAAREN.
Almacen de la India de Fountain, Generos Japon y China.
FOUNTAIN'S India store, No. 653 Broadway, is filled with rich Oriental silks, shawls, China ware, cloisonné, lacquered boxes, fans, and thousands of other articles especially adapted for Holiday presents. Also, an assortment of AMERICAN INDIAN GOODS.
Persons unacquainted with the above class of goods are requested to call and inspect them.

CLOSING SALE.
No. 341 BROADWAY. Until 1st January.
PATON & CO. Will sell for cash only, at cost and less than cost, BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.

NECK-TIES, STOCKS, AND SCARFS,
Suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS for men and boys. The stock of an importer, removed from down town for convenience of sale, now selling off at prices never before heard of, at No. 459 BROADWAY. RICH SILK TIES at 50c. and 75c., nothing over 90c. An opportunity to purchase such goods at these prices WILL NOT OCCUR AGAIN VERY SOON.

ANOTHER LOT OF MADE-UP LACE GOODS.—Our own peculiar styles, [illegible] cheap. Embroidered Sets, Collars, [illegible], Black Thread and French Veils, [illegible], Point-à-l'Aiguille, [illegible], Valenciennes sets, Collars [illegible].
BLACK CRAPE COLLARS, [illegible].
Marseilles Sets and Collars, [illegible], Capes, Cloaks, [illegible], pretty for [illegible].
BAILEY, BARRINGTON, & [illegible].

OUR NEW WINTER DRESSES [illegible] [illegible] Hosiery and Embroideries [illegible], New-York.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.—[illegible] DIAMONDS and other Precious Stones, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, BRONZES, FANS, WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES, and every variety of Fancy Goods.

TIFFANY & CO., NO. 550 BROADWAY, respectfully solicit the attention of purchasers of holiday presents to their unequaled assortment of goods suitable for gifts. Every branch of their large stock has been replenished from their own manufactories, and by late importations, selected with great care by their Paris house. Their entire stock, in view of the present disastrous times, has been marked [illegible] "unprecedented [illegible]" [illegible].

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS. AND SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION FROM THE Large and Fashionable Stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS, now selling CHEAP FOR CASH. ROBERT RAIT & CO., No. 281 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

PRESENTS FOR CATHOLIC FRIENDS. If you are going to make a CHRISTMAS OR NEW-YEAR'S GIFT to a Catholic friend, call at DUNIGAN'S, No. 371 BROADWAY, and examine his magnificent stock of CATHOLIC PRAYER-BOOKS, in ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH and GERMAN. THE ST. JOHN'S MANUAL, a marvel of beauty. THE URSULINE MANUAL. CATHOLIC PIETY. FLOWERS OF PIETY. DIAMANTE. [illegible] CONDUCTEUR, &c. In the richest VELVET, MEDALLION, IVORY, [illegible] and MOROCCO BINDINGS. Their magnificently bound and illustrated HAYDOCK'S CATHOLIC FAMILY BIBLE AND COMMENTARY. Their new and unsurpassed GIFT BOOK, GENTILUCCI'S LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN, with twenty-one steel plates, and bound in exquisite taste. ELEGANT GIFT BOOKS OF EVERY KIND. [illegible] Rosaries, Crucifixes, Medals, &c. [illegible] E. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, JAMES B. KIRKER, No. 371 Broadway, two doors from Taylor's Saloon.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT REDUCED PRICES. The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Watches and Jewelry at retail, at much less than the usual prices. Diamond Finger Rings; Ladies' Gold and Stone Bracelets; [illegible]; Ladies' Chatelaine Chains; Gentlemen's Vest Chains and Guard Chains; [illegible] Wedding Rings; Keys and Seals; [illegible] Sleeve Buttons; Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold Thimbles; Gold Lockets, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 glasses; Silver Napkin-Rings, Porte-Monnaies and Fruit Knives. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

TO MEET THE CRISIS. RICH HOLIDAY PRESENTS. HENRY LEVY, No. 48 MAIDEN-LANE. Offers at RETAIL his immense stock of [illegible] ARTISTIC and ORNAMENTAL FANCY GOODS, Imported for the coming holidays, and to be sold at an immense reduction from regular prices, FOR CASH.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. AT A. RUMRILL & CO.'S, No. [illegible] BROADWAY. A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &c. [illegible] TO SUIT THE TIMES.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE. [illegible] ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS. PORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS, RETICULES, PERFUMERY, &c. [illegible] at WHOLESALE [illegible] T. [illegible] KNIGHT & CO., No. [illegible]

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. [illegible] NEWTON, successor to Bagley, Houghton & [illegible], would invite the public to examine his large and varied assortment of GOLD and SILVER PENS, PENCIL CASES, [illegible] GOLD PENS [illegible] factory [illegible] and appropriate for presents [illegible] MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

FLOWERS—FLOWERS.—WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, [illegible] and Broadway and No. [illegible] for bouquets and baskets of flowers [illegible] public patronage [illegible] and flowerstands on hand [illegible]. Orders should be given as early as possible.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—FRUIT CAKE, EXTRA quality, ornamented, 25 cents per pound. Also, for this season only, an excellent article of Fruit Cake, 25 cents per pound, plain; 30 cents, ornamented. A full assortment of all other kinds of Cake suitable for the Holidays. Those intending to purchase will please call [illegible]. D. F. BURDGE, corner 3d-av. and [illegible]

CHEAP NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.—A VARIETY of articles suitable for New-Year's gifts, fancy articles, pictures, children's linen, toys, &c., left from the Ladies' Hospital Fair held last week, will be offered for sale at the Institution, No. 54 Bleecker-st., until New-Year's day. Everything is of the best quality, and will be sold very low. The rooms will be open from 9 to 12 A. M. daily.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS.—A GREAT VARIETY of beautiful engravings, tastefully framed, boxes for painting in oil, pastel and water colors, drawing books, drawing instruments, pencil cases, &c., suitable for holiday presents, for sale at moderate prices by W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

THOSE 94 CASES ASSORTED LIQUORS, for the Holidays, containing four bottles brandy, two champagne, gin, whisky and Madeira wine. Champagne [illegible]. All warranted genuine; sent free to any part of the City or vicinity. MARTIN CARROL, No. 107 Water-st.

BASKETS AND BOUQUETS OF THE most choice flowers made up to order at prices to suit the times by WM. WILSON, *Florist*, No. 43 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 118 John-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—FORBES' PATENT [illegible] skates, which may be examined and [illegible] at the principal hardware stores.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A VALUABLE farm, containing about 367 acres of land, situated in the State of Wisconsin, about 15 miles from Racine and 25 from Milwaukee, and 1½ miles from a railroad depot. Would be exchanged for good productive property in the City of New-York, Hoboken or Jersey City. [illegible] Apply to [illegible] MARSH & SON, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., or to MOSES JAQUES, Rahway, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A [illegible] house [illegible] price $2,800; rent to a small family $300. Apply at No. 11 West 18th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, near South Ferry, in a genteel neighborhood. The payment to be made for the purchase of the house in part by a mortgage on a large amount of hotel furniture, nearly new, for $4,000, and the lease of a first-class hotel worth double the above. The hotel is on the west side of the City of New-York, near the landing of passengers from all parts of the world. Apply to H. STEVENSON, [illegible], Brooklyn.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM THE FIRST OF May next, part of a house, say [illegible], with kitchen, in a respectable part of the City, not higher up than 17th-st., west side; family consists of three persons. Any person having such apartments to let at a reasonable rent, can apply to HENRY TEN BROECK, No. 169 Church-st., in rear.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR THE Winter, by a small family, without children; a well-furnished house, in a good situation. Silver, linen and china not required. Address, with particulars, Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

TO LET.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET OR LEASE—AT No. [illegible] Brooklyn, three blocks from Grand-st. [illegible] steam engine, cupola, stand and [illegible] building. Rent low.

LOST AND FOUND.

$2,500 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM W. H. EMERSON, while on his way from Newbury, Canada West, on Thursday night, Dec. [illegible], 1857, $18,000, in bills of the [illegible] Bank of [illegible] Canada Bank. [illegible] The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the money [illegible] or for any portion of the amount [illegible]

$[illegible] REWARD.—LOST ON SATURDAY [illegible] containing [illegible] diamonds [illegible]

$25 REWARD.—LOST OR MISLAID—A BUNDLE containing 17 or 18 Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in the western part of this State. All payments on same having been stopped, they are of no value to any one but the owners. The above reward will be paid to the finder on his returning the package to No. 21 [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., Salesroom No. 304 Broadway, Corner of Franklin-st. THIS DAY, At 10½ o'clock A. M., Importers' and manufacturers' sale of superb rich FANCY GOODS, WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, Fine ormolu and gold bijouterie, ladies' cabas, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, China and glass ware, perfumery and fancy articles of every description, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. The largest and most superb assortment ever offered for sale at auction.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS & CO., No. 26 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, THIS DAY, HOLIDAY SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE. Also, Silver and Silver-plated ware, Consisting in part of [illegible], casters, Dinner, table, desert and tea spoons and forks, Butter knives, napkin rings, &c., &c. Also, jewelry and fancy goods of every description. This sale is worthy the attention of buyers, as every article offered will be positively sold to the highest bidder. Catalogues now ready.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

IRVING & WATKINS WILL SELL, AT auction, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 28 and 29, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., a beautiful assortment of FRENCH, GERMAN AND SWISS TOYS AND FANCY GOODS of every description and variety. Parties wishing to purchase beautiful New-Year's Gifts will do well to attend the sale.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS. IRVING & WATKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., A splendid invoice of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, SARDINES, &c., &c. A rare opportunity to purchase for New-Year's.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French-plate pier and mantel mirrors; three suites of rich parlor furniture; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid, with pearl and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 51 West 16th-st., near 5th av.—H. WILSON, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, Dec. [illegible], at 10 o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and gold, costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil paintings. Dining-room and parlor furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant cut glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding; French oval mirrors, mahogany suites of furniture in hair cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stand, oil-cloth, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at [illegible] o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., second and last sale of wines, liquors, condiments, cigars, &c., from one of the oldest importing houses in New-York, and to be sold at auction without reserve, every article guaranteed to be of the finest quality, viz.: Old N. Y. [illegible] Madeira, vintage 1833, in glass, very fine; Mora Son's and Gorle pale and brown sherries; Amontillado do. 1800; Cadiz Wine Co. do.; Sandeman & [illegible] do. 1800; Sandemans, Foster & Co. do. [illegible] cases high grade St. Julien Claret, very old; 200 baskets Champagne, Mott & Chanston Associates' Verzenay, Due de Montebello, Real Seal, Craive de Bouzy, Genuine Heidsick and Chas. Heidsick, Mumm's Cabinet and Verzenay, and other favorite brands. London Dock Brandies, imported by the founders of the present firm 20 years ago; pale and dark L. D. Jamaica Rum; Scotch and Irish Whisky; Old St. Leger, 1826; Bourbon do. in cases and demijohns, very old; Holland Gin, Apple Jack, old Sardines, Stilton Cheese, &c. Also about 15,000 Havana Cigars, warranted—viz.: Il Trovatore, St. Amber, Eu Globe, Esculapio, Borriega, Wag Wag, Geo. Christy, Figaro, No Plus Ultra, and other favorite brands.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 28, and TUESDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock each day, at salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—Receiver's sale of costly watches and jewelry, iron safes, scales, watch materials, office furniture, &c., positively without reserve, by order of Nathan C. Platt, [illegible], being the entire stock, effects and fixtures of [illegible] Saunders & Co., and consisting of a very large assortment of English, French and Swiss watches and watch movements of superior quality and finish, by Cooper, [illegible], Wilson, Brindle, Roskell, Johnson, [illegible], celebrated makers. Also, a [illegible], Creighton. Also, an assortment of [illegible], pins, diamond powder, hooks [illegible], keys, [illegible] glasses, &c. Also, [illegible] New-York Mutual Insurance scrip and certificate No. [illegible], New-York Mutual Insurance scrip. Also, two iron safes, set of large jeweler's scales, one do. diamond scales, desks, chairs, counters, &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready on Saturday, 26th.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at [illegible] o'clock, in our gallery, over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a choice collection of fine books for libraries and illustrated presentation books belonging to G. P. Putnam, of No. 321 Broadway, selected from the best part of his stock, specially prepared for this season, all warranted perfect and sold on this occasion only in this manner simply because the seller wants the money. The list includes the best editions in fresh and handsome bindings of the works of the best authors, English and American, including Cooper, Irving, Addison, Fielding, Goldsmith, Marryat, Curtis, Bayard Taylor, &c., &c. Illustrated editions of the poets, world-noted women, iconographic cyclopaedia; poets of the 19th century, Livingstone's Travels, Wilkes' Exploring Expedition, Kane's Arctic Voyages, Prescott's Histories, &c. On exhibition on the morning of sale, with catalogue.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO his sale, THIS DAY, Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 348 West 23d st., west of 9th av., of all the contents of the magnificently furnished house—a full description of which may be found in yesterday's *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Times*. This sale affords a rare opportunity to persons in want of first-class furniture at auction prices, as the goods are nearly new, and all made to order, and to be sold, rain or shine, and without any reserve. A few articles from the catalogue is herewith subjoined, viz.: China dinner set, together with a large variety of table ware of every conceivable description; walnut buffet extension table, velvet carpets, rosewood suites, centre tables, etageres, easy chairs, bureaus, China vases, clocks, side and brocatel curtains, fancy decorations, 7-octave piano, rosewood bookcase, chamber furniture of rosewood and mahogany, blankets and bedding, &c. The whole forming a unique assortment well worthy the attention of purchasers. Catalogues at the house only.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—M. DOUGHTY will sell TO-MORROW (Wednesday,) Dec. 30, [illegible] o'clock, at No. [illegible] between [illegible] and 4th avs., Yorkville, being the furniture of a gentleman going to Europe, consisting of elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatelle, Brussels, tapestry carpets, nearly new, gas chandeliers, covered rosewood etageres, with plate glass doors, pier and oval mirrors, oil paintings, [illegible] 8 tune music-box, &c.; bedroom furniture, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, paintings, &c. The paintings in the above sale are well worthy the attention of connoisseurs. Also summer house, together with an assortment of garden statuary, trees, plants, &c. The 3d-av. cars pass within two blocks of the house every five minutes.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st., a private collection of oil-paintings, the property of a gentleman residing in Brooklyn, comprising pictures by Durand, Kensett, Casilear, Hart, Shattuck, Coleman, Chapman, Hyde, Sontag, Boutelle, Bendell, Carter, Blauvelt, Bellows, G. H. Hall, Moram, Lewis, Hamilton Hall, Waterson, Fish, Pearson, Dibbin, Dickinson and others, a very choice collection. They are now on exhibition, with catalogue.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

IRVING & WATKINS WILL OFFER AT auction on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 28 and 29, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., a superb collection of Paris FANCY GOODS, Silver, China and Glass ware of every description and variety. Parian figures and groups, Bohemian glassware of every description, Cologne, [illegible], &c. The whole comprises a beautiful collection of goods got up especially for New-Year's presents.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., &c.—WILKINS & LIVINGSTON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, 1857, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 6 Pine-st., a choice assortment of fine old wines, brandies, whiskies, cordials, &c., being part of an importer's stock, and warranted in all cases to be according to sample. This sale offers a rare chance for parties wishing to supply themselves for the Holidays. Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, PLATED WARE, jewelry, fancy goods, &c.—By SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, store No. 31 Nassau-st., THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, a general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, carpets, mirrors, silver plated ware, toys, [illegible]. Also, an invoice of fine jewelry and fancy goods.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

550 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at [illegible], 44 Cortland-st., about 550 cases of prime and seasonable goods, consisting of the usual variety found in a jobbing house. Sold without reserve. By [illegible] assignee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture, splendid China vases, parlor ornaments, superior seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, solid silver ware, &c. TO-MORROW (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, the above sale of magnificent furniture will take place at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. and embraces a very large and elegant variety of parlor, dining-room, chamber and library furniture, the sale of which will be peremptory without regard to weather. Parlor furniture will be sold at 11 o'clock precisely, and consists, in part, of elegant carved rosewood piano-forte, with the [illegible] warranty; three elegant suites solid rosewood parlor furniture covered in satin brocade and velvet, all made to order and perfect; medallion and Wilton carpets, silk and rich lace curtains, splendid mantel and pier mirrors, Egyptian and statuary-top centre-tables and pier tables, rosewood corner etageres, Turkish lounges with reception chairs to match; French secretary, music cabinet, two elegant rosewood etageres, with marble tops, magnificent China vases, with a number of unique and beautiful parlor ornaments. Collection of valuable paintings, richly framed. Bronze and ormolu chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c. DINING ROOM AND CHAMBERS—Rosewood dressing bureaus, bedsteads, large hair mattresses, English blankets, marble washstands, rosewood furniture in hair-cloth, French shades, Voltaire chairs, rockers, secretary-bookcase, lounges, sofa-bedstead, oak extension table, with oak dining-room furniture to match throughout. French China, silver ware of every description, rich and crystal cut glass, pearl and ivory cutlery, &c., with a quantity of superior furniture not mentioned. Catalogues at house.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

$20,000 WORTH OF CHOICE AND VALUABLE FURS AND SKINS, BEING THE STOCK AND MANUFACTURE OF JOHN D. PHILLIPS & CO.—E. B. FRANKIN & CO. will sell at their salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., near John, TUESDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock, the above desirable stock, embracing a full assortment of muffs, cuffs, victorines, robes, &c., all of the finest quality, and fully warranted. Sale positive, being a continuation sale from Monday.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

AARON & SAVAGE WILL SELL THIS DAY at the salesroom, No. 28 Cedar-st., at 10 A. M., bankrupt sale of a large rich stock of made-up furs, sleigh robes, men's caps, fur collars, &c. By order of assignee, stock of French and German toys, and fancy goods, staple and fancy dry goods, jewelry and watches.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

HORSES, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.—AUCTION.—TO-MORROW, 12 o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, one hack coach and double harness, all in good order; two sorrel horses, kind; all harness warranted sound. Also, twenty baskets Champagne.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 82 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF CLOTHING.—We will include in our sale of this day, a very handsome assortment of fine seasonable ready-made clothing and call the particular attention of the trade to same. Every lot will be sold.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WM. B. JONES WILL sell, at No. 381 Canal-st., wood, willow, Japan, tin and iron ware, mats, brushes, dusters, cages and other articles belonging to the line, on the 31st. A large assortment of toys.

BOARDING.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY wishes to keep house for a gentleman—a widower preferred. To a party keeping house or contemplating doing so, they will find this an excellent opportunity. Address [illegible], Union-square Post-Office, stating particulars. Unexceptionable references given and required.

WANTED—A HOME IN SOME GOOD FAMILY for a discreet, intelligent Christian lady. Those having the room to spare and preferring the society of one who would be found useful and agreeable and would receive a moderate price for board, may address D., at this office, within three days.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF first respectability may obtain rooms, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday, in a small private family; occupying a house on Brooklyn Heights, near Wall-st. Ferry, by addressing Box No. 4,000 New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can be accommodated with a handsome parlor and bedroom, furnished; also, a single room for a gentleman; locality desirable, opposite Lafayette place; references required. Apply to H. CROOKER, No. 10 Great Jones-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 434 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins-sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENTLEMAN and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 147 McDougal st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. N. B.—Partial board for gentlemen. Apply at No. 145 Lawrence-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, having a well-furnished front room, with gas and bath, would take a single gentleman; location a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address CAMERON, *Times* Office, or Brooklyn Post-Office, with real name, and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 19 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO 67 CONCORD-st., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; house first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—THE SECOND FLOOR, consisting of three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to let to parties wishing a quiet home in a genteel neighborhood. Location near the Wall-st. and South Ferries, Brooklyn. Address QUIET HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD AND MUSIC.—WANTED, BY A WELL recommended German music teacher, (young man,) a well-furnished room, with full or partial board, in a respectable family, where his services as music teacher will be required. Address GERMAN MUSIC TEACHER, *Times* Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO GENTLEMEN WOULD like to procure either full or partial board in a private, respectable and educated family, and would require two rooms, one with a grate in it. Highest references as to respectability given. Address C. A. S., office of this paper, stating location, terms, &c.

WANTED—THOSE HAVING ROOM TO SPARE, and would prefer the society of one who would be found useful and agreeable, to that of receiving a moderate price for board, &c., may address D., at this office, within three days.

NO. 44 UNION-SQUARE, OPPOSITE THE PARK.—A suite of front rooms, on second floor, with every convenience, and well furnished, to be let with board. Also, a large front room on third floor, and accommodations for a few single gentlemen.

NO. 5 BREVOORT-PLACE—TENTH ST., third door West of Broadway. Parlor and bedrooms to let, just vacated.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW—AT [illegible] West 18th-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COLUMBIAN LITERARY CLUB.—LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered before the Columbian Literary Club, by Mr. GEO. W. BOYD, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, 1857, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Life and Genius of Thomas Hood.* Tickets 25 cents.

PHILIP H. BOWNE, WILLIAM L. REESE, SAMUEL PUTNAM, } Lecture Committee.

A LECTURE ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF *Education or its Normal Character, addressed to those who Think*, will be delivered by R. B. WIGGINS, A. M., in the large room, No. 809 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, (30th,) at 7½ o'clock. The subject will be treated physically, intellectually and emotionally, with a practical application. Parents and guardians and all who feel interested in the progress of human culture, are especially invited to attend. Entrance free.

LECTURE NOTICE.—THE EIGHTH LECTURE in the course before the Flatbush Literary Association will be delivered in the Lecture Room at Flatbush, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, 1857, by HOMER L. BARTLETT, M. D. Subject—*The Relations of the Physical to the Moral and Intellectual.* Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather. Tickets can be obtained at the Post-Office in Flatbush, or at the door of the Lecture Room.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—A discussion will take place at the rooms of the Union, Clinton Hall THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Significance of Modern Spiritualism.* The public are respectfully invited. JAMES CUSHING, Jr., Recording Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 132 Montague-place, Brooklyn. Classes now open for the reception of pupils. Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances. For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

MADAME SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 434 Broadway, opposite Bond st., open every AFTERNOON and EVENING for classes, private lessons and general practice. Madame SAUVAGEAU discards, as inefficient, the plan by which large classes of ladies or gentlemen are made to dance among themselves. Her teaching combines private instruction with immediate practice by experienced male and female teachers.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO ENGLISH, GERMAN, OR AMERICAN girls, for special situations in gentlemen's families. All respectable female domestics in want of good situations within 48 hours, leave name and residence at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS COOK AND TO DO washing and ironing; also, a young woman as waiter. Apply at No. 70 [illegible]-st., three doors east of 6th-av.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage ... $130. Second Cabin Passage ... [illegible]. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage ... $110. Second Cabin Passage ... [illegible]. The ships from Boston call at Halifax. AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 9. AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 16. EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 23. CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 30. PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858. NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wed'y, Jan. 13, 1858. AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1858. Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are: The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge. The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock. The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West. These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16 ... 1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3 ... 1858
Saturday, Feb. 13 ... 1858	Wednesday, March 3 ... 1858
Saturday, March 13 ... 1858	Wednesday, March 31 ... 1858
Saturday, April 10 ... 1858	Wednesday, April 28 ... 1858
Saturday, April 24 ... 1858	Wednesday, May 12 ... 1858
Saturday, May 8 ... 1858	Wednesday, May 26 ... 1858
Saturday, May 22 ... 1858	Wednesday, June 9 ... 1858
Saturday, June 5 ... 1858	Wednesday, June 23 ... 1858
Saturday, June 19 ... 1858	Wednesday, July 7 ... 1858

For freight or passage, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st. PRICE OF PASSAGE. First Cabin ... $130 | Second Cabin ... $[illegible]. This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." For freight or passage, apply to WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway. N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 6.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE. First Cabin ... $80 | Second Cabin ... $60 | Third Class ... $30. In the first class paddle-wheel steamships ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
Ariel, Jan. 23.	Feb. 28.	Feb. 24.
North Star, Feb. 20.	March 20.	March 24.

The steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned. NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as follows: FROM NEW-YORK. FROM GLASGOW. New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon. RATES OF PASSAGE. First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RANKIN, Agent, No. 47 Broadway, New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day. These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857. [illegible] 8½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge. [illegible] P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations. [illegible] 8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations. 11¼ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations. 2¾ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations. 3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north. 4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations. 5 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 26, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M. Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only. JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3; 12 M., $2.25, stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent. No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 3, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M., and 4:45 P. M. Poughkeepsie trains at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 31st-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 4:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I. at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point, through in 35 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF TIME FOR BOSTON.—The morning Express Train now leaving New-York [illegible] A. M. will on and after Monday, the [illegible] inst., leave at 8 A. M. [illegible] HOYT, Superintendent.

LAND WARRANTS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13¼ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

TO [illegible] [illegible] families [illegible] of all nations [illegible] agency [illegible] references [illegible] to any place. [illegible] JOS. S. MORGAN, [illegible] No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTWORTHY woman, a situation [illegible] capable of filling any kind of [illegible] well known to the advertiser [illegible] recommending her to any family [illegible] domestic. We have also a number of [illegible] washers and ironers. All are well recommended and are willing to accept of moderate wages. Apply at No. [illegible] Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH man just landed, having the highest testimonials; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, is an experienced coachman, can milk cows, [illegible] garden, and is a very [illegible] useful man in many respects. Accustomed to hunt [illegible]. Wages [illegible]. Apply at No. 39 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, situations in the City or country; one does the cooking, baking, washing and ironing in style; understands meats and pastry, soup, &c. [illegible] in style; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid; is quick at the needle; wages $6 each. Call at No. 316 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE and competent young women, in City or country, separate or together—one as cook, washer and ironer, makes first-rate bread and pies; the other as excellent chambermaid and waitress—can do fine washing and ironing neatly. They are willing and obliging. Apply at No. 367 Bowery, for two days. Wages $6 and $6.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, FOR a private family, City or country, where a quiet comfortable home might be found; will be found a valuable competent person in a family that may need such help; is very fond of children; reference from her employers, where she has lived for years. Inquire at No. 167 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT GERMAN Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and kind to children and willing to be useful; has the best of City reference; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 238 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS. IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good seamstress; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in fine washing and ironing; is a very good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No 36 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor. Best of City references from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a girl fully competent in every particular; has been with her present employer going on four years, and given universal satisfaction; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. [illegible] Great Jones-st. Any information will be given cheerfully. P. S.—Is good to children.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for his coachman, whom he has found most trustworthy and competent; he comes to the advertiser well recommended with several years' reference. Any family requiring such a man will hear of one by applying for T. F., at Mr. WAITE'S, [illegible]-st. [illegible] way.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WANTS A SITUATION, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Good City reference. Has no objection to go to any part of the United States, and would make himself useful in any branch of service [illegible]. Address G. L., No. 62 16th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—TWO NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT girls want situations, one as chambermaid and sewing, or nurse, the other as chambermaid or laundress, or waiting; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Call at No. 141 East [illegible]-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman a place as assistant housekeeper, seamstress, or as nurse. Has the best of reference from her last place, where she lived five years. Understands her business thoroughly; would go to the country. Inquire at No. 48 East 19th-st., her present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 38 Hammersley-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do general housework. Also, by four very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A HEALTHY, RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, who has just lost her babe, would like to nurse a child, either at home or at the parents' residence. Good references given. MRS. McLELLAN, No. 174 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work, is a first-rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable girl a native of the West Indies; can tend an infant from its birth, and do chamberwork, if required; understands the duties of housekeeper. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Can be seen during two days at No. 90 12th st., west of 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands it in all its branches—bread, pastry and jellies. No objections to City or country. Can give satisfactory reference. Call for two days at No. 54 Prince-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber-work. Good City references can be seen at No. [illegible] West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) WISHES to make an engagement from Jan. 1 with some wholesale house, as assistant Book-keeper; has had several years' experience, and is capable of keeping books by double entry. Refers to last employers. Address M., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, JUST LANDED from the Old Country, a situation as chambermaid and assist with light housework; is a willing and an agreeable person; does embroidery. Wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 136 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 19th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 139 East 19th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, HONEST man, with undoubted reference, in City or country; can do all kinds of farm work; understands well the management of horses or oxen; wages is no consideration for the Winter months. Apply at No. 201 Bowery for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTANT young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 34th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work, is a first-rate teamster, no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can bring an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call at No. 142 Amity-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; would assist in washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 24th st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A DUTCH GIRL, to go into the country to do general housework in a private family. Apply to Miss SMITH, Dressmaker, Canal-st., second landing, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 115 West 24th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 249 West 25th-st., back basement, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 124 19th-st.

WANTED—A MEMBER OF THE BAR WISHES A clerkship in a lawyer's office. Address EGO, *Times* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, [illegible] a situation as [illegible] and general housework [illegible] references. Call for two days, at No. 97 West [illegible]-st. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, by a lad who writes a good hand, and has been in one before. Address T. S., Times Office.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu [illegible]. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu [illegible]. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu [illegible]. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases [illegible]. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by [illegible]. [illegible] HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU [illegible] weakness, loss of power, loss of memory [illegible] nervous system [illegible] epileptic fits [illegible] The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption [illegible] With woful measures, wan Despair, Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek. If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments [illegible]. Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address. Address letters H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia. Agents: BARNES & PARK, [illegible]; WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. [illegible] Broadway, New York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canadas and the British Provinces. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other. Cures guaranteed.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. [illegible] The proprietors of this [illegible] extract [illegible] vital fluid [illegible] purifying [illegible] and freeing the liver, stomach and bowels from the [illegible] Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New-York. [illegible]

DR. MAGNUS' LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE. [illegible] The LUCINA CORDIAL [illegible] natural weakness [illegible] In all cases [illegible] Persons wishing the Lucina Cordial, by sending a remittance to Dr. MAGNUS [illegible] or to E. FLINT, druggist, corner of [illegible] can have it [illegible] Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG [illegible] [illegible] cure [illegible] WATSON'S NEW-YORK [illegible] CURE, in the only one which clearly explains [illegible] Price $1. No. 22 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BUY OF DR. LARMONT HIS PARIS AND London Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide [illegible] Mercer-st., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York. [illegible]

CONSUMPTION, PARALYSIS, NERVOUS DISEASES, &c.—Doctor Joseph G. [illegible] will undertake to cure any kind of diseases, especially those given up by medicine. [illegible] No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—TO THE LAME.—DR. S. SWEET, NATURAL Bone Setter, is in the City, at the Lovejoy Hotel, corner of Beekman-st. and Park-row, or at A. Miner's, No. 364 Fulton-st., New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, AT GREAT BARGAINS. The best circular-scale pianos, with full iron frame and modern improvements. Every piano warranted. J. & C. FISCHER, [illegible] Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, were awarded the First Premium where and whenever they brought their Piano Fortes into competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Received the two First Prize Medals at the Metropolitan Fair, Washington, 1856. The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855. The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1856. The First Prize Medal for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1856. (We had no piano-fortes in the Crystal Palace, 1857.) The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Grand Piano at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1857. The First Premium at the State Fair, Detroit, 1857. The First Premium at the State Fair, Richmond, [illegible]. Among the Judges were the first musical talent of the country, such as W. Mason, Gottschalk, [illegible] Grand and Square Pianos constructed with the full wooden and iron frame combined, are warranted for three years, and will now be sold at greatly reduced prices to suit the times.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1857; also medals for 1855 and 1856. The Gold Medal Premium [illegible] awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 442 Broome-st., New-York, over those [illegible] Boston, Albany [illegible] and this City. The strength and [illegible] tone [illegible] Sold [illegible]. SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 442 Broome-st.

AN ELEGANT AND ELABORATELY FINISHED four-round-cornered, seven-octave, rosewood piano-forte for sale; superb carved legs, mother-of-pearl keys. City made, and fully warranted; extraordinarily powerful rich tone, finished all round with triple carvings, without spot or blemish, and one of the most superb drawing room piano-fortes ever offered for sale; cost $600, and is worthy of notice; price $375; will be made an object for cash. Can be examined and fully tested at No. 573 6th-av., near 40th-st., for three days, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. Will be boxed for shipping, if desired.

A FAMILY IN WANT OF MONEY WILL sell their piano forte for $120 cash; handsome rosewood case, fine tone, with the French grand action improvement, is in good order, City maker of good reputation; is as good as new. Apply this week, at No. 9 Bayard-st., between Forsyth and Chrystie sts.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—ELEGANT 7-octave grand diagonal rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and warranted, used only a few months, cost $550, will be sold for less than half its cost, the reason, want of funds. Inquire No. 147 8th-av.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the [illegible] arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS new and second-hand, to let or for sale on installments, at their warerooms, No. [illegible] and [illegible] 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. H. PELTON.

A MAGNIFICENT NEW ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE of unsurpassed tone, warranted, will be sold at an immense deduction for cash. A second-hand piano taken in exchange. Call at No. [illegible] West Broadway, near Canal.

FIVE NEW, SUPERIOR-TONED, 7-OCTAVE piano-fortes, with plain and carved legs, will be sold at low cost, below cost for cash, and warranted in every respect. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by these celebrated makers; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at [illegible] Broadway. [illegible] WARREN.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!—[illegible] LEMATTE, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, Toy Saddles, Pads, Military Bells, Pistol Holsters, Gun Cases, Game-bags, &c., has removed to No. 48 Beekman-st., New-York.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... Average amount of Specie ... Average amount of Circulation ... Average amount of Deposits ... City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $624,[illegible] 00; Average amount of Specie ... 77,[illegible] 00; Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]; Average amount of Deposits ... 325,[illegible] 00. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. Tower, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. S. TOWER, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]; Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]; Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]; Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]; Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]; Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]; Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. L. Jenkins, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. L. JENKINS, Ass't Cashier. Affirmed before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $10,773,767 78; Average amount of Specie ... 3,[illegible]; Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]; Average amount of Deposits ... 7,205,708 37. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible] 74; Average amount of Specie ... 123,[illegible] 67; Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]; Average amount of Deposits ... 774,[illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]; Average amount of Specie ... 778,330 66; Average amount of Circulation ... 304,621 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 3,[illegible] 35. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. JNO. DRAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible] 39; Average amount of Specie ... 334,974 [illegible]; Average amount of Circulation ... 79,541 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 1,270,794 42. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I. SEYMOUR, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,315,120 [illegible]; Average amount of Specie ... 737,655 66; Average amount of Circulation ... 155,183 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 2,740,519 57. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,184,097 47; Average amount of Specie ... 909,[illegible] 22; Average amount of Circulation ... 332,574 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 2,533,962 77. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Duer, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. DUER, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. A. G. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible] 98; Average amount of Specie ... 331,[illegible]; Average amount of Circulation ... 120,[illegible] 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 1,[illegible] 61. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]; Average amount of Specie ... [illegible] 00; Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible] 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 176,579 47. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. H. Eldredge, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. E. [illegible], Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible] 10; Average amount of Specie ... [illegible] 31; Average amount of Circulation ... 180,687 00; Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible] 64. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible] 35; Average amount of Specie ... 72,945 62; Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible] 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 175,[illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible] 00; Average amount of Specie ... 621,934 00; Average amount of Circulation ... 342,[illegible] 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 1,[illegible] 00. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. Williams, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]; Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]; Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]; Average amount of Deposits ... 378,176 19. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,761,461 67; Average amount of Specie ... 347,932 33; Average amount of Circulation ... 16,921 08; Average amount of Deposits ... 1,067,458 81. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]; Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]; Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]; Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. Talman, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,[illegible]; Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]; Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]; Average amount of Deposits ... 1,[illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. A. PLATT, Cashier. Sworn before me this 28th day of December, 1857. ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible]; Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]; Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible] 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 1,[illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]; Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]; Average amount of Circulation ... 99,170 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 315,946 44. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,185,336 63; Average amount of Specie ... 314,640 74; Average amount of Circulation ... 72,650 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 679,940 43. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,007,637 87; Average amount of Specie ... 285,959 83; Average amount of Circulation ... 126,441 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 1,010,671 73. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Buell, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAMES BUELL, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $665,914 65; Average amount of Specie ... 148,666 31; Average amount of Circulation ... 91,084 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 546,880 47. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. JNO. HOOGMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,722,215 65; Average amount of Specie ... 376,481 03; Average amount of Circulation ... 186,831 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 1,283,910 43. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. T. R. ACLY, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,329,440 07; Average amount of Specie ... 1,333,300 01; Average amount of Circulation ... 260,421 83; Average amount of Deposits ... 3,456,777 62. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $723,824 96; Average amount of Specie ... 112,441 56; Average amount of Circulation ... 96,053 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 398,349 70. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas Williams, Jr., President of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOMAS WILLIAMS, Jr., President. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,362,684 94; Average amount of Specie ... 308,341 87; Average amount of Circulation ... 161,241 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 809,392 06. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier. Affirmed before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,545,607 91; Average amount of Specie ... 614,568 37; Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank ... 327,889 14; Average amount of Deposits ... 2,701,486 17. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $612,460 72; Average amount of Specie ... 33,721 86; Average amount of Circulation ... 97,001 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 347,739 43. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Youle, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,947,418 48; Average amount of Specie ... 476,946 25; Average amount of Circulation ... 22,150 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 1,565,523 22. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. O. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $8,452,776 00; *Average amount of Specie ... 1,762,060 21; Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank ... 273,104 50; Average amount of Deposits ... 3,688,887 13. * Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing-House and Mint Certificates. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,573,630 49; Average amount of Specie ... 272,[illegible]; Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank ... 106,412 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 1,[illegible] 67. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. JOHN HOOGMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $5,653,136 [illegible]; Average amount of Specie ... 1,[illegible]; Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible] 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 4,[illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George I. Seney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]; Average amount of Specie ... 157,[illegible]; Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]; Average amount of Deposits ... 749,[illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. M. Harris, Assistant Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. HARRIS, Ass't. Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,283,[illegible]; Average amount of Specie ... 490,[illegible]; Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank ... 89,546 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 1,180,297 75. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. Tappen, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $388,957 [illegible]; Average amount of Specie ... 26,[illegible]; Average amount of Circulation ... 91,[illegible]; Average amount of Deposits ... 141,[illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $352,076 [illegible]; Average amount of Specie ... 54,310 [illegible]; Average amount of Circulation ... 47,570 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 115,328 00. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parkhurst T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. P. T. HAYES, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]; Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]; Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible] 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 210,190 87. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. JNO. HOOGMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,163,982 83; Average amount of Specie ... 217,436 30; Average amount of Circulation ... 79,251 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 738,769 94. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parker Handy, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier. Affirmed before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $419,379 44; Average amount of Specie ... 69,773 61; Average amount of Circulation ... 97,896 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 263,011 44. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $869,466 57; Average amount of Specie ... 145,839 36; Average amount of Circulation ... 128,398 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 572,687 23. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Buck, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROBERT BUCK, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,785,213 61; Average amount of Specie ... 473,766 61; Average amount of Circulation ... 152,972 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 1,629,753 76. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier. Affirmed before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $602,312 41; Average amount of Specie ... 76,157 50; Average amount of Circulation ... 82,480 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 260,166 39. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. E. P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,796,812 12; Average amount of Specie ... 724,392 61; Average amount of Circulation ... 83,056 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 2,147,613 00. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $782,835 43; Average amount of Specie ... 109,949 73; Average amount of Circulation ... 89,867 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 374,369 07. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Arch'd Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. PARKHURST, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $654,948 66; Average amount of Specie ... 377,156 11; Average amount of Circulation ... 134,091 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 620,443 04. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. S. FRASER, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,618,440 00; Average amount of Specie ... 1,047,556 00; Average amount of Circulation ... 104,290 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 4,194,960 00. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,087,784 38; Average amount of Specie ... 106,344 00; Average amount of Circulation ... 253,979 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 542,830 71. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier. Affirmed before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 26, 1857: Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,[illegible] 12; Average amount of Specie ... 490,135 05; Average amount of Circulation ... 153,086 00; Average amount of Deposits ... 1,800,882 87. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 28th day of December, 1857. JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY, AND EXCHANGE DEALERS. A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY. CAPITAL $600,000. Offices No. 82 Broadway, New-York; No. 46 Court-square, Boston; No. 460 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 12th and 27th of each month. Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia. NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BOND-HOLDERS.—W., F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of April 28, 1857, and return same to this City.

REVOLVING PISTOLS OF ALL THE most approved patterns, for sale at Nos. 203 and 501 Broadway. CHARLES FOLSOM.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] & CO., BANKERS, [illegible] Wall-st. and 52 William-st., New-York. Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, are prepared to make collections and render quick returns, at a commission of fifty cents for each collection, without reference to the amount. Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Prime mercantile paper discounted at the market rate. Domestic and foreign exchange bought and sold. Drafts on New-Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, and all the principal points in the United States and Canadas for sale. Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value and are of ready sale. Interest allowed on deposits and running accounts. Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order. Bonds and mortgages on first-class City property negotiated.

REFERENCES: JAMES G. KING'S SONS, New-York. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., New-York. CHAS. H. MARSHALL & CO., New-York. Hon. S. J. TILDEN, New-York. Hon. W. F. HAVEMEYER, New-York. CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York. WRIGHT & WHITMAN, Boston. SUTER, LEA & CO., Washington, D. C. THOS. BIDDLE & CO., Philadelphia. OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., Chicago. WATERMAN & BRO., New-Orleans. McDOWELL, MILLS & CO., New-Orleans. R. & D. G. MILLS, Galveston. W. A. BRITTON & CO., Natchez. McKIM & CO., Baltimore. J. R. CRAIG, Schenectady, N. Y. Hon. A. C. DAUBY, Utica, N. Y.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £. Address TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER, U. S., New-York, Dec. 26, 1857. THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to receive Deposits of gold coin, to the extent of $3,000,000, from parties who are desirous of obtaining Treasury notes for such deposits, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, in sums not exceeding half a million dollars to any one person or institution. Certificates of such deposits, as having been made to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in exchange for Treasury notes, will be given. Upon the receipt of such certificates at the Treasury Department, at Washington, from the parties to whom they are issued, Treasury notes will be forwarded for corresponding amounts, bearing date, and carrying interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from the day of such deposit, payable to the depositor or order, in denominations of $1,000, $500, or $100, at the option of the depositor. As soon as the necessary arrangements for their issue can be made, which will be on or about Jan. 15 next. JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 21, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., SEC.'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1857. NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858. The Transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 14, 1858. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

$250,000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1861 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,200,000 issued by said county in 1853, all of which have been paid except $300,000 due 1st January next. E. D. MORGAN & CO.

SAN FRANCISCO.—CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY, SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20, 1857.—The undersigned gives notice to holders of Bonds of the City of San Francisco, issued in 1854, and known respectively as "FIRE BONDS" and the "CIVIL BONDS OF 1855," that the coupons for interest to become due on Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation at the Treasury in the City of San Francisco, on and after said date. WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Dec. 21, 1857. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office, No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer book will be closed from the 22d inst. until after the election. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE Coupons of the Jersey City Water Bonds due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on the 31st of December inst. CHARLES FINK, President. JERSEY CITY, Dec. 24, 1857.

INTEREST AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, IN AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that the interest accruing on the stocks of the State of Illinois, on the first Monday in January next, will be paid on and after the 4th proximo, by C. F. Lowe, in the American Exchange Bank. JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of Illinois.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank. J. B. WARING, President.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 29 William-st., New-York. REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1858, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD. Dec. 24, 1857.

INTEREST OF THE CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—The Coupons of the City of Quincy falling due 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 49 Broad-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE COUNTY OF St. Louis, due on the 1st of January, 1858, will be paid by the Bank of Commerce in New-York. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND have duly assigned to us for the benefit of creditors all the property of the said Bank in the United States, or on the way thereto, and all the claims and demands of said Bank against all persons living or transacting business therein. Mr. JAMES McCLELLAND, Jr., of Glasgow, our Attorney in fact, may be found at the office of Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, JAMES THOMSON. New-York, Dec. 24, 1857.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President. PHILIP W. ENGS, CHARLES MILLS, Vice-Presidents. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President. C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M. [illegible], Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on Deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 24th-st. and 3d-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President. J. [illegible], Secretary.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices. ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured. WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand. Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c. &c. Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING.—At No. 63 Maiden-lane. We offer the largest assortment, at very low prices, to suit the times. Books made to pattern. Job printing, engraving, and lithographic work. Diaries and daily journals for 1858, all styles. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 63 Maiden-lane.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by SLOTE & JANES, No. 93 Fulton-st.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK, No. 112 Atlantic-st., Dec. 28, 1857. DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be credited, accounts entitled thereto on Jan. 1, payable on and after the 20th. Interest not called for will be deemed principal, and draw interest from the 1st. Money deposited from this date to Jan. [illegible] draws interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8. E. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, New-York, Dec. 8, 1857. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President. JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

FULTON BANK, New-York, Dec. 28, 1857. THE FULTON BANK WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent. (5) to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. (This dividend is in place of the usual dividend for November, which was omitted to be declared at that period.) The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors. (Signed) W. J. LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS Institution, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. The Trustees of this Institution have ordered the usual semi-annual dividend to be paid on all deposits, (entitled thereto) at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on Jan. 18. Dividends not called for will be credited and draw interest as principal. E. T. BROWN, President. A. [illegible], Sec. New-York, Dec. 24, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 28 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, Great Western Buildings, No. 33 Pine-st. The usual semi-annual interest dividend of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 cash capital stock of this Company will be paid at this office on and after Jan. 2. Transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. till the declaration of the dividend of profits for the fiscal year due to be made to stockholders and customers in January. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 26th inst. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1857. DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after TUESDAY Jan. 5. The Transfer Books are closed until that date. By order of the Board. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1857. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. for six months, terminating the 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN BAKER.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 2[illegible], 1857.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 4th of January prox. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1857. BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. (3½), payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858. The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 22, 1857.—FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next. By order of the Board. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1[illegible], 1857. DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK WILL PAY A DIVIDEND of four per cent. to the stockholders on and after the 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the board of Directors. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 28, 1857. DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 5 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to Jan. 6, inclusive. E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, Dec. 22, 1857. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of 4 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January proximo. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1857. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have, this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to stockholders on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1858. By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of two per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, on demand, after 1st proximo, at the office of CAMMANN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st. B. WILSON, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 Elizabeth-street, New-York, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens: Albany-st., No. 20—Anne-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 48, 54—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, [illegible]—Baxter-st., No. 47—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery, No. 112—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. [illegible], 374 (rear), 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, [illegible]—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, [illegible]—Cherry-st., No. [illegible]—Courtlandt-st., No. [illegible]—Chambers-st., Nos. [illegible]—Duane-st., Nos. [illegible]—East Broadway, No. [illegible]—Elm-st., Nos. [illegible]—Eighth-st., Nos. [illegible]—Eleventh-st., [illegible]—East Thirteenth-st., No. [illegible]—East Fourteenth-st., five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av.—East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. [illegible]—East Nineteenth-st., No. [illegible]—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. [illegible]—Forsyth-st., No. [illegible]—Fifth-st., No. [illegible]—Greenwich-st., Nos. [illegible]—Howard-st., Nos. [illegible]—Horatio-st., Nos. [illegible]—Jacob-st., Nos. [illegible]—Leonard-st., Nos. [illegible]—Lewis-st., No. [illegible]—Liberty-st., No. [illegible]—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. [illegible]—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. [illegible]—Nassau-st., Nos. [illegible]—Ninth-st., Nos. [illegible]—Pearl-st., Nos. [illegible]—Peck-slip, Nos. [illegible]—Pine-st., Nos. [illegible]—Pike-st., No. [illegible]—Reade-st., Nos. [illegible]—Roosevelt-st., No. [illegible]—South-st., Nos. [illegible]—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. [illegible]—Twelfth-st., Nos. [illegible]—Water-st., Nos. [illegible]—Washington-st., Nos. [illegible]—Worth-st., Nos. [illegible]—Wooster-st., No. 13—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. [illegible]—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. [illegible]—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. [illegible]—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. [illegible]—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. [illegible]—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. [illegible]—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 206, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. [illegible]—Seventh-av., Nos. [illegible]—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. [illegible]—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Brown's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

NOTICE.—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO PETER VREDENBURGH, Esq., Freehold, N. J., containing certificate No. 2,469 for 50 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company Stock, in the name of the said Vredenburgh, $30 per share, paid and mailed on the 4th day of April last in this City having miscarried, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate for said shares in place of the same. New-York, Oct. 13, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, NO. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next interest will be added, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 7th day of September last to the date of payment. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING DISPOSED of all his interest in the manufacturing business which he has heretofore carried on at No. 116 Franklin-st. to E. & B. LAGRAVE, hereby gives notice that he will not be responsible for any debts that may be contracted hereafter by said concern. C. H. WELLS. New-York, Dec. 28, 1857.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Dec. 28, 1857.—The annual election for directors of this Company will be held at the office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 11th of January next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board. A. WILEY, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—The election of Managers for this Institution for the year 1858 will be held at the office of Mr. John P. Crosby, No. 1 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, 1857. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock in the afternoon. GEORGE F. ALLEN, Secretary.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM. COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y. J. A. H. HASBROUCK, PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER. All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style. THE COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES LOGAN and [illegible] his wife, plaintiffs, against JAMES CAMPBELL, [illegible] defendants. In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York [illegible] the subscriber [illegible] the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on [illegible]DAY, the 12th day of January next, [illegible] at noon, the lot or parcel of land [illegible] All that certain lot [illegible] Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, at the corner of Avenue C and Second-street [illegible] twenty feet and one half of an inch in front on Avenue C; twenty feet and one half of an inch in the rear [illegible] length on said other ground of said John Adriance [illegible] with all the right and title [illegible]. Dated Dec. [illegible], 1857. R. W. BONNEY, Referee. THOMPSON & WEEKS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. d29-lawowTu*

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM R. DARBEE against MATTHEW L. GAVERT and MATTHEW L. GAVERT.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. [illegible], 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 112 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and [illegible] dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of December, 18[illegible], besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, December [illegible], 1857. LEWIS & [illegible], Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. [illegible] Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS [illegible] against WHITSON COLYER [illegible] his wife, and Timothy C. [illegible] and Nancy his wife, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To each of the above-named Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 24, 1857. STERLING & THAYER, Plaintiff's Attorneys. The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, in said County, on the 7th day of December, 1857. STERLING & THAYER, Plaintiff's Attorneys. d8-lawowTu*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ST. LAWRENCE.—WILLIAM B. HARISON against FRANCES D. HARISON, RICHARD F. HARISON, Russell Green and Jane his wife, William B. Harison, Henry A. Harison, George L. Harison, Maria W. Harison, William H. Green, John Champlin Harison, Francis L. Harison, Richard Harison, Penelope M. Sherwood, William H. Harison, Jr., Minturn Harison and Jane Minturn, and John Champlin Harison, Administrators of [illegible], and Thomas L. Harison, Administrators, &c., of Catharine A. Harison, deceased.—Summons for relief.—To WILLIAM H. GREEN, one of the above-named defendants:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence at the town of Canton in the said County, on the 10th day of August, in the year 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 71 Wall-st., City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 3, 1857. GOUV. M. OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney. a5-lawowTu*

SUPREME COURT.—GAVIN HOGG AGAINST GEORGE W. THATCHER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and eighty-nine 79-100 dollars, with interest from the 3d day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 8, 1857. J. T. MILLS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 167 Broadway. The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1857. d9-lawowTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—JACOB L. DODGE against SAMUEL J. DOORSTAVER.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To SAMUEL J. DOORSTAVER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City, [illegible] and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Building, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] dollars, ($2,080,) with interest from July [illegible], and for the sum of three hundred dollars, ($300,) with interest from the 15th day of January, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 13, 1857. JOHN GRAHAM, Plaintiff's Attorney. a6-lawowTu*

BY ORDER OF THE SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS.—All persons having claims against the estate of the late D. A. HINDS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, will please present them at the store of Richard Squires, corner of Jackson and South sts., on or before the 27th of April next. Also, all persons are notified that the joint partnership heretofore existing between D. E. HINDS and E. HENRY OLMSTEAD, known under the name of HINDS & CO., is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having debts against the said firm will please present at the above place. D. E. HINDS, E. HENRY OLMSTEAD. o27-lawowTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES COX, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 2 Court-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated Dec. 28, 1857. JAMES DAVIS, Administrator. d29-lawowTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES W. ENGLE, late of the town of Flatbush, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, No. 143 [illegible] street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated July 21, 1857. WILLIAM H. BERNARD, Executor. jy14-lawowTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROWLAND J. NOE, late of the City of New-York, brush manufacturer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the store of JAMES H. NOE, No. 275 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 20, 1857. CATHARINE E. NOE, Administratrix. n24-lawowTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL T. MOSES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Ferguson, No. 3 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1857. JOHN FERGUSON, Administrator. ELIZA MOSES, Administratrix. o27-lawowTu*

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. Gives board and tuition for $[illegible] a year. (Next term opens Jan. 2.)

$1 FOR TWELVE WRITING LESSONS.—Both ladies and gentlemen received till Saturday night, at the nominal price of $1 for twelve writing lessons, or three months (72 lessons) in penmanship, double-entry book-keeping and commercial arithmetic, $10. Academies, No. 62 Bowery, New-York; No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. [illegible] Montgomery-st., Jersey City. MARTIN S. PAINE.

$10.—BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S system of hand training, No. 609 Broadway, positively removes all stiffness or trembling, and gives such full command of hand that every person may learn to write a rapid business style with ease and comfort. Two [illegible] vacant.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—Conversation Classes at No. 16 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Pupils from the very first lesson read, translate and answer in French to the question [illegible]. Lessons given at pupils' residences.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. [illegible] 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its thirteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment in H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FURNITURE FOR SALE CHEAP—CONsisting of one mahogany French plate glass show-case, ten feet long by three feet wide; two counters, built expressly for drawing papers, and a lot of shelving. Apply to L. T. VALENTINE & CO., No. 33 John-st.

LLAMAS.—43 OF THESE ANIMALS, IMPORTED from Peru, via Panama, are now for sale in the Crystal Palace, where applications can be made to W. B. LEONARD, Esq., Secretary of the American Institute. For further particulars, apply to ISAAC LOGHMANN, No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

MUNICIPAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President Ozerv in the chair. Alderman Gerard offered a resolution directing the Committee on Laws and Applications in the Legislature to memorialize the Legislature for the passage of an act to enable the members of the Common Council for 1858 to receive pay for their services. The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on a site for a New Post-Office reported a resolution of their choice report in favor of the lease of the lower end of the City Hall Park, with a view of running the street, and a line with Nassau-street, they report (the running from the Post-office corner of Park-place and Broadway to the north western corner of Nassau-street, and thence to the north eastern corner of Nassau-street and Park-place, thence to the Post-Office.) After a strenuous opposition from Alderman Conlin and Hunter the resolution was finally adopted by the report in favor of selecting a site for a new City Hall.

Alderman Conlin moved to lay on the table and make it the special order for this (Tuesday) evening. Carried.

The Committee on Taxes reported in favor of remitting the taxes on the Union Mutual Insurance Company for 1856, and cancelling the same.

Alderman Vernon said the law allowed a reduction for 1857, but not for 1856. The law exempting from the tax half of other Companies paying tax was not passed until 1857. The report was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Mayor Wood Vetoes the Assize of Bread Ordinance—The Tax Levy Amended and Increased.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday afternoon, the President, J. N. Phillips, in the Chair.

After the reception of a few formal documents, a communication was read from his Honor the Mayor, enclosing an argumentative veto upon the ordinance for the assize of bread, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

To the Hon. the Board of Councilmen:

In return without approval the ordinance originating in your Board which provides for the assize of bread.

Though fully approving the philanthropic object of this ordinance, I cannot ignore the principles of legislation involved in it.

It seeks to regulate by law the quantity and quality of an article of commerce offered for sale by the producer to the consumer which within itself is not for sale. Article of sale. It provides for the stamping of loaves of bread, for the inspection of the same, and for the examination of the quantity and quality to be offered at a given price.

If no object was sought than simply such municipal regulation, as were clearly within our power to adopt and enforce, and the ordinance did not seek as it does to enforce an onerous and tyrannical exaction upon trade, the freedom of which has been secured by the Constitutions of the State and of the United States, I should not hesitate to give it my sanction. But it is clearly obnoxious to these objections, and hence I am constrained to disapprove.

It is one of our boasted privileges that in this country we are freed from the interference of Government in the transactions of our legitimate occupations, that so long as our trade, be it what it may, is not repugnant to the law, we have the undoubted right to conduct it without interference.

If the principle involved in this ordinance is recognized, laws may be adopted to restrict or to prevent chapmen the sale of any commodity; coercive law may be enacted to govern the sale of meats, lest the butchers should not vary the price corresponding with the continual fluctuations in the price of cattle. It appears to me that the true remedy is competition. If one baker will not give us a loaf of bread for a shilling when flour is $9 per barrel, another baker will be quick to see the advantage of increasing the size of his loaf, and the consumer will not be slow in giving the latter his custom. Besides, bread is various in quality as well as size. The same weight will not always produce the same quantity of healthful nutriment, so that, after all, the purchaser must judge for himself, without the aid of sizers acts like this proposed, or of a government agent to decide for him. It is a wise maxim, that the "best government is that which governs the least." Too many laws, with complicated provisions aiming at the extinction of all the evils and wrongs of society, overstep the true province of government. Thus preventive measures sometimes only increase the wrong by establishing a legislation contrary to the theory of a Republican Government. Which all disposition laws were abolished in this State, it was hailed upon as an important step in the direction to a liberal legislation. It was deemed a recognition of the principle that government should not seek its agent into men's private avocations to regulate or to interfere with the freedom of trade. Let us sustain this doctrine; it lies at the foundation of American Independence, and should be preserved as one of our inalienable rights.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Councilman Wasson immediately rose. He was astonished to hear the Mayor prate about this matter. He thought that the veto would find a few advocates in the Board. But he would move that it be printed in the minutes hereon, and printed side by side with the ordinance, so that the people could judge of the propriety of the ordinance, and of the flimsy reasoning which the Mayor had labored to lay before them. It was one of his most outrageous things he had known to emanate from the Chief Magistrate of the City. It was the only measure that had been adopted directly for the benefit of the working people, and yet the Mayor had interfered directly to prevent it being carried out, perverting the language of that ordinance, and for what? It was only that morning he had received a communication from an Alderman of Philadelphia, that the people of that city feeling strongly in favor of the movement. Columbia had already taken action on the matter, and a more flagrant violation of the rights of the people's legislation he could not imagine.

Counsellor McCabe was opposed to the printing. He was astonished. No man would be benefited by it but Mr. Becker.

Counsellor Brennan thought the Mayor had mistaken the matter. The veto took wrong ground.

The President reminded the speaker he was out of order. The question was not the propriety of the veto but whether it were to be printed.

Counsellor Brennan, said the principle of freedom did not lie against selling bread by weight, and therefore the ordinance and the veto ought to be printed.

Counsellor McCahill rose to order. Much confusion prevailed. The President ordered the gentleman into custody, and the venerable Sergeant-at-Arms, Mitchell, rose with his wand of office, approaching a few steps, to the amusement of a very crowded house. Order was restored, and the Sergeant having retired, Counsellor Brennan persisted with his argument, Counsellor McCahill crying "Go it, go it." Counsellor Jones wished to hear the veto read. Counsellor Brennan was with many interjections and cries of "Go it" and sarcastic remarks from Counsellor Wasson, continued for a few sentences had been read, Councilman Jones said he was satisfied. He was in favor of the Mayor's veto. He had yet to learn whether he was in favor of protection by the Government or the people. Let every man good surplus know good bread, and if sold by weight on, wives and servants would be none the better or wiser. He was opposed to the ordinance on the same ground as he opposed the private sale of spirits, or otherwise, not selling spirits at all.

Counsellor Franklin rose to order, and thought the speaker did not confine his remarks to the question.

Counsellor Otterson wished both to be printed together, that every member know that the officers appointed by law examined both weights and measures, and why should bread be a material exception from the operation. The Mayor had evident[ly] [illegible]

Counsellor Walsh argued the general question, and was interrupted by Counsellor Jones, who asked if he could not buy a bull or a bull, or by the quarter, or the pound; why should he be compelled to buy flour in some special form or way?

Counsellor Walsh said unfortunately, it was so, but when the bull came to be sold in parcels, it was only fair to sell him five pounds for five pounds, and not charge the buyer the value of seven, assuring him that he really was receiving seven.

Counsellor McCahill also argued the general question. Several members complained of the wide range the argument was taking.

Counsellor Otterson asked if it were not a waste of time. Were they not obliged to print it?

Counsellor Hassall said in the "minutes" would do, in "document form" was unnecessary. Everybody who could eat of a loaf of bread, knew what bread was, without something printed about it in document form.

Ultimately it was agreed to print the veto in document form.

NEW-YORK-CITY RIVER.

The Counsel to the Corporation forwarded a communication, stating that the Common Council had the right to convey the lower part of the Park to the General Government for the purpose of a new Post-Office. Entered on file.

BAD BEEF FOR 1858.

The Report of the Committee on Finance, submitted the 10th ult., was brought before the Board for the 2d time. Councilman Craig in the chair, increasing the Comptroller's estimate, the net income, $1,000,000 61.

Counsellor Jones said that it was shameful to increase salaries at the rate of an additional 20 per cent, and in the aggregate to the amount of $145,000. He campaigned strongly against the increase of the salary of the Mayor and also of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

The proposal to add $30,000 to the arrearages of rent, for the purpose of paying the increased salaries of City officials, was lost by a vote of 21 to 16.

A long discussion arose upon the item of $10,000, "expenditures of Mayor Wood, growing out of testing the constitutionality of laws relative to the City, passed by the Legislature in 1857."

Councilman Jones argued in favor of such appropriation. Out of self-respect the people ought to pay it, in defence of the Mayor, and in defence of his vindication of the people's inalienable rights.

The President reminded Councilman Jones of what he deemed an inconsistency. It was not long ago that he advocated a very opposite doctrine, and voted in support of it.

Councilman Herpheil argued against the payment.

Councilman Jones said the motion to which reference had been made had not been carried.

Councilman Brady was opposed to the payment. The Board had already appropriated $10,000 and an injunction had been laid upon it. But neither the Senate nor the law had excluded Fernando Wood. He knew it would be voted by the Mayor undertook the responsibility to attack the law and declare it unconstitutional. For himself, he saw no reason why the money of the citizens should be squandered in defiance of law to gratify the ambition of a private individual, especially after it had been decided that it was illegal and was now attempted to be reached in another way.

The vote on striking out stood 6 in favor to 28 opposed.

The sum of $86,000, instead of $75,000, was voted upon the item "Repairs of public buildings, including new buildings for Fire Department."

"Sewers, repairing and cleaning," $48,000 was moved to be amended by the substitution of $35,000. Carried.

RIDE PAVEMENT BROADWAY.

Councilman Boole wished to insert $75,000 for improving Broadway.

Councilman Warren alluded to Broadway's slippery condition. Something ought to be done.

A long conversation arose about "improving" and "grooving."

Councilman Boole said that an appropriation of $767,000 made last year had passed into the Sinking Fund. It was immaterial to he have the improvement was to be effected. But he wished it done. His resolution did not specially indorse "grooving."

Councilman Franklin said he was opposed to any such appropriation, but certainly thought $75,000 might pay for grooving, which would be entirely useless; it would not be one-third of what would be necessary to put it in passable repair.

Councilman Jones advocated laying iron pavement from the Battery to the Astor House. The suffering to horses was grievous.

Ultimately the appropriation was recommended to be favorably reported.

The report of the Finance Committee was then accepted, (the President in the Chair,) by 32 to 6, and the various amendments were adopted *seriatim*.

The Report was instantly passed to a third reading and passed by a vote of 34 to 6.

It was now nearly 10 o'clock, the Board having sat 3 hours, when some further time was consumed in debating the question whether the Board should sit on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, or only Tuesday and Wednesday.

The papers from the Board of Aldermen were called for.

These were variously referred, and after a protracted discussion the Board agreed to meet Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

The Board concurred upon vote with the Aldermen in appropriating $1,000 for refitting the Aldermanic chamber.

The Committee on the "Manual" was discharged and the bill finally passed.

At 20 minutes past 10, the Board went into Committee of the Whole on the second time. Councilman Rassieas in the chair. An attempt was made to do business, but great confusion prevailed.

The sum of $300 was approved and finally passed to a third reading as a compensation to R. R. Sonder, Clerk to the Fire Department Committee of the Board of Councilmen.

At 10¼ o'clock the Board adjourned until next evening.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor McGuinness in the Chair. The first paper that attracted the particular attention of the Board was a resolution to remove ——, Interpreter for the Court of Sessions, and appoint —— in his place.

The resolution was offered by Supervisor McGuinness, who said he offered it at the request of the new Recorder, who said the present Interpreter was incompetent, inasmuch as he could not speak English well.

Supervisor Tucker thought that was strange, for when he was appointed it was claimed that he was an excellent linguist, speaking five languages correctly and fluently. He thought the matter should be referred, in order to ascertain which statement was correct. He was opposed to blasting a man's reputation simply because somebody wanted to get him out of office.

Supervisor Clancy knew the present Interpreter very well, and for a long time, and had always understood that he filled his office well.

Supervisor Wilson moved to refer to a Special Committee, which was carried.

Supervisor Clancy offered a resolution appropriating $1,500 for additional clerical assistance in the office of the District-Attorney. He stated that the increase of business rendered additional assistance absolutely necessary.

Supervisor Tucker objected to the adoption of the resolution on the ground that it would be time enough to pass it when the new District-Attorney should have been inducted into his office, and could know what condition the affairs of the office are in.

Supervisor Fullers opposed the resolution on the ground that the present incumbent had spent three months of the past year in Albany, neglecting his business, and trying to legislate the city authorities out of existence. That was a sufficient reason why the affairs of his office, should be in disorder. He believed the new District-Attorney would attend to his business, and consequently would not require additional assistance.

Supervisors Tucker and Grant defended the present incumbent, claimed that there had never been any complaint, and again opposed the resolution.

Supervisor Clancy said he offered the resolution at the request of the new District-Attorney, and after some additional remarks it was adopted. The Board then adjourned to Wednesday next at 3 P. M.

Coroner's Inquests.

A Child Killed by Brandy.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday, at No. 174 East Fifty-second-street, on the body of a boy six years of age, named Dennis Earley, who died from drinking brandy. It seems the mother of the boy went out of the room, leaving a pitcher containing half a pint of brandy on the table, a portion of which the boy drank during her absence. A verdict was rendered of "Congestion of the brain from the effects of brandy."

Fall from a Ladder.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of Wm. McWilliams, a laborer, whose death was caused by falling from a ladder, at No. 16 Stanton-street, where he was engaged carrying brick. A verdict was rendered of accidental death. Deceased was 21 years of age, and resided at No. 115 First-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

SHETLAND HOSIERY AND SHAWL,
All knitby hand,
at
RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

REAL MERINO UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS!
Reduction in prices!!
These are not the cotton imitation commonly sold for merino.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Holiday Hats and Furs.—It is pleasant to look in upon Knox, the celebrated Hatter, Furrier, &c., at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and witness the immense stock of seasonable beauties with which he is surrounded. The immense variety of Hats, Caps, &c., so remarkable for neatness of style and tastefulness of finish, will at once attract attention, and the stock of Furs will certainly not escape observation.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Young Gentlemen, who wish to avoid unpleasant sensations in the head, the next morning, will take nothing on New-Years but Seymour & Brewster's Pearl Tooth Wash, which exhilarates without intoxicating, and "leaves no sting behind." To be had at No. 14 West-street, near the Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—Another great success has been achieved at this popular Theatre by Mr. Fox. New and brilliant combinations of "Ruth, or The Spirit of Air." It is the most magnificent piece ever brought out on this stage. The grand transformation of the Wizard Scene in "Lord of the Isles," is to be witnessed properly, and the beautiful drama of the "Lady of the Lake" will conclude the bill.

[Advertisement.]

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription gratis. Direct Rev. Jas. M. Dagnall, Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

To the Public.—Plasmeier's Photographic Gallery, Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, are always ready for gifts for the holidays, and should be seen and not gone by. Magnificent assortment at No. 356 and 358 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Cigars at Retail.—The remaining portion of an imported stock of Havana cigars, of fine and well-seasoned flavors, consisting of Lonsdales, Cliffordens and Media Regalias, are offered in lots to suit, at No. 19 Maiden-lane, 1st floor.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Drs. Hunter & Melville, consulting physicians for Pulmonary diseases, No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gas Gas.—Call at the great depôt of Andrews, Warren & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

LONG ISLAND.

A Daring Burglary in Brooklyn.—About 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, grocery store No. 18 Atlantic-street, kept by Ferdinand W. Meyers, was entered by two burglars, by means of false keys, through the front door. They stole $162, and a gold watch and chain. The proprietor was asleep under the counter at the time the burglars entered, and was aroused by their choking him. They told him to tell them where his money was, or they would take his life. After obtaining the money and watch they choked Mr. Meyers until he was insensible, and then departed. Soon after, the occupants of the rooms above the store were aroused by his groans, and medical aid was immediately called, and it was some time before he was restored to consciousness. It is evident that the villains were well acquainted with Mr. Meyers' habits and the premises, and the Police think that they will be able to secure the offenders.

Bar-Room Affray—One Man Shot.—A party of intoxicated men entered a bar-room corner of Atlantic and Columbia streets, Brooklyn, late Friday night and demanded drinks, which the bar-keeper refused to give them. They then commenced throwing bottles at the bar-keeper who defended himself with a club which his opponents finally got hold of and beat freely over his head. The bar-keeper then drew a revolver and discharged the contents of five barrels into the crowd, and, strange to say, only wounded one man in the hand, named Edward Mirchmit. Dr. McDonnell was called and found it necessary to amputate the little finger of Mirchmit's right hand. The Police of the Third Precinct arrested the bar-keeper, named John Carlton, and also Lawrence Hayes, charged with having commenced the disturbance and both were confined in the Third Precinct Station.

Interesting to Boarding-House Keepers.—A man was arrested by the Police in Brooklyn, last evening, upon suspicion of being the person who has recently swindled so many boarding-house keepers in Brooklyn and New-York. He will be shown up at the office of the Deputy-Superintendent, basement of the Brooklyn City Hall, between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning, at which time all sufferers are requested to attend.

☞ Blanchard, recently convicted of passing counterfeit money, in the Kings County Court of Sessions, who was sent to Sing Sing, died there a few days ago while undergoing the shower-bath punishment. He declared the day he was taken to prison that they would not be able to make him work.

☞ Rev. Dr. Huntington, Unitarian, preached acceptably, last Sunday morning, at Rev. Dr. Storrs' Church, Congregationalist, by invitation of the pastor.

Brooklyn Common Council.—In this Board last night, on motion of Alderman Russell, a Special Committee was appointed to confer with the Eastern steamboat owners for the purpose of inducing them either to have their place of departure at one of the Brooklyn docks, or of touching there on every trip.

MORE CITY RAILROADS.

The following communication was presented and referred to the Railroad Committee:

To the Common Council—*Gentlemen*: The undersigned owners and occupants of real estate in the First, Third, Sixth, Eighth and Tenth Wards, respectfully apply for permission to lay railroad tracks in Furman, Atlantic, Columbia, Warren of Baltic, Pacific, Amity, Dean, Bergen and Warren streets, Fourth and Fifth avenues, First and Third, Sixth and Seventh avenues, Fourteenth-street, Ninth-avenue to the Greenwood Cemetery, for the establishment of a line of City Cars from the Fulton, Montague and South Ferries, through the First, Sixth, Eighth and Tenth Wards, and also for permission hereafter to extend the line on First or Third and Fourteenth streets, to the Flatbush line, and the line on Fifth-avenue to the New-Utrecht line, with the right to connect such existing railroads, &c., &c.

Signed, E. E. Litchfield, W. Howard Wait, Paul Worth, J. E. Southworth, T. H. Smith & Co., C. R. Marvin, Thomas G. Talmage, Calvin Burr, E. C. Litchfield and R. Sands Tucker.

THE WATER WORKS.

The Law Committee reported in favor of advancing $100,000 out of the "reserved fund," to Messrs. Wells & Co., contracting for the Brooklyn Water Works. The report was laid on the table for one week.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

The Fire Department Committee, to whom was referred the returns of the recent election for Assistant Engineers, with instructions to canvass the same, reported that they had not been able to proceed with the work, as there were many illegal votes cast. The report was referred back, and the Committee directed to throw out the vote of every Company where there are illegal votes cast.

Mortality in Brooklyn.—Report of deaths in the city of Brooklyn from the 19th to the 26th of December, 1857: Males, 51; Females, 42: total, 93. men, 16; boys, 30; women, 22; girls, 25.

DISEASES.

Consumption	16	Teething	1
Inflammation of Lungs	10	Bronchitis	1
Stillborn	9	Pertussis	2
Convulsions	6	Scrofula	1
Diseases of the Brain	5	Typhus Fever	1
Scarlet Fever	4	Hemorrhage	1
Disease of the Heart	4	Debility	1
Croup	4	Scirrhus of Womb	1
Marasmus	3	Gout	1
Disease of Liver	2	Inflammation of Chest	1
Typhoid Fever	2	Dropsy	1
Bilious Fever	2	Dysentery	1
Inflammation of Stom'h	2	Diarrhœa	1
Tumor of Stomach	2	Lockjaw	1
Congestion of the Lungs	2	Erysipelas	1

AGES.

One year and under, 26; from 1 to 2 years, 7; from 2 to 5 years, 8; from 5 to 10 years, 5; from 10 to 20 years, 4; from 20 to 30 years, 8; from 30 to 40 years, 7; from 40 to 50 years, 6; from 50 to 60 years, 7; from 60 to 70 years, 6; from 70 to 80 years, 9; from 80 to 90 years, 2.

NATIVITY.

United States, 65; Ireland, 12; Germany, 8; England, 9; Canada, 1.

W. CLEVELAND, Health Officer.

A Mysterious Case.—Late on Friday night Officer Devaire, of the Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn, was attracted by the cries of a female, to a stable at the corner of Leonard and South Fourth streets. Upon entering the stable he found a girl named Emma Egan in almost a nude state, who told the officer she had been dragged there by a ruffian, and that she had frightened him away by screaming after he had stripped her of her clothing. On Saturday she was brought before a Justice, when she refused to state where she lived, and was sent, at her own request, to the Penitentiary as a vagrant.

☞ The Brooklyn Liquor Cases.—In the case of The People ex. Michael Bennett, an action brought to recover the penalty of $50 for selling liquor on Sunday, and carried up to Special Term, (Judge Strong,) on a motion to quash proceedings on the ground of irregularities in summons, and then decided against defendant, and then taken to the General Term, was decided yesterday, when the decision of the Special Term was affirmed, Judge Strong dissenting.

☞ Daniel McKinney, a witness for the defence in the late trial of Gallagher for murder, was arrested in Brooklyn, on Saturday, by officer Ware, on a charge of attempting to violate the person of Mary Phillips, by dragging her into an unoccupied building on Adams near Water-street. He was committed for examination.

The Brooklyn Police.—The Police during the 48 hours ending yesterday morning made 57 arrests—all foreigners but 18; and during the same time 76 persons were accommodated with lodgings at the different Stations, all of whom were foreigners but 12.

Robberies.—There were not less than three houses robbed on Atlantic-street, Friday night, last—making nine robberies on the same street during this week.

☞ Officer Wardy of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, yesterday, arrested John Madden, charged with stealing a dog, valued at $30. He was held to answer.

☞ A little child of Mrs. Strayer residing in South Seventh near Fourth-street, Brooklyn, was so badly burnt, yesterday, by its clothes taking fire, that its life is despaired of.

☞ Dead or His Injuries.—Mr. Wm. Rogers, of Brooklyn, died yesterday from the effects of injuries received on the cars in September last.

☞ Capt. Carll, of the Eighth Precinct, Brooklyn, has received a number of interested parties, [illegible]

Fire in Brooklyn.—On Friday night last, the Roman Catholic Church, "Star of the Sea," on Court-street, Brooklyn, was damaged by fire to the extent of $1,000. Insured in the Norman Company. The fire was caused by a defect in the flue.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Monday and Tuesday.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 28.

$6,000 Chic & Mil 1st m. 7s	90	40 Hud. Riv. Railroad	19
10,000 Chic & Ill 2d m. 7s	85	100 Reading Rail'd	83¼
10,000 Chic & Ill 2d m. 7s	85¼	100 do.	83¼
1,000 Kan. State 6s	101¾	100 do.	now 83¼
1,000 do.	102	100 do.	83¼
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '92	93¾	100 do.	s10 83⅝
20,000 do.	93¾	100 do.	s10 83⅝
1,000 Missouri 6s	70¾	100 do.	s10 83¾
5,000 do.	70	100 do.	s10 83¾
2,000 Memphis City 6s	67	100 do.	s5 83
2,000 N. E. R. R. 1st M'g 6s	89	100 do.	0 84
2,000 Mar. & Cin. 1st M'g 6s	85	40 Mich. Cen. R. R.	88
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	84¼	20 M. S. & N. Ind. R. R.	28
2,000 do.	84¼	100 do.	28¼
2,000 do.	s60 84¼	100 do.	28¼
2,000 Chi. & R. I. 1st m.	85¾	100 do.	28¼
10 Bank of Commerce	80¼	50 Panama R. R.	s30 84¾
10 Shoe & Leather Bk.	81	100 do.	s10 84¾
21 Bank of St. Louis	21	100 do.	84¾
10 N. Y. Exchange Co.	100	100 do.	84¾
15 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	109	50 Illinois Cen. Rlt.	87¼
100 Penn. Coal Co.	48	100 Mich. & Chicago Rlt.	71
20 Pac. M. S. Co.	60	100 Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	s10 41¼
20 do.	60	100 do.	s10 41¼
20 do.	60	100 do.	s10 41
20 Cum. Coal Co.	9	100 do.	s10 41¼
200 do.	9¼	100 Chic & R. Is. R. R.	71
200 do.	s5 9	100 do.	71
200 do.	9	100 do.	71
200 do.	9	100 do.	70¾
20 Erie Railroad	s30 19¼	100 do.	70¾
200 do.	19¼	50 Le Crosse & Mil. R. R.	19¾
200 do.	19¼	100 do.	19¾
100 do.	19¼	50 G. B. & Quincy Rlt.	102¾
100 do.	19¼	50 Chic. Cal. & Cin. Rlt.	65
100 do.	s30 19¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 N. Y. S. 6s '72	100¾	50 Cumb. Coal Co.	9
1,000 Black Stone 6s	97	50 Reading R. R. s30	83
1,000 Missouri State 6s	70	100 do.	83¼
1,000 Hunter's Point 6s	95	100 do.	83¼
17,000 Ill. C. R. 7 p. ct. bds	84	25 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	19¾
5,000 Chi. & Mil. 1st m. 7s	90	100 Gal. & Chicago R.R.	70
3,000 N. Y. Cen. S. R. 6s	81	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	71
10 Bank of Commerce	109	200 N. Y. Central R. R.	73¾
10 Bk. of Amer. ex div.	108¾	50 do.	73¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Milwaukee & Horicon 1st m. 8s	Int. add. 33¾
$4,000 Brooklyn City 6s	Int. add. 90
$3,000 Chicago, St. Paul & Fon du Lac R. 6s	do. 24¾
$7,000 Terre Haute & Alton R. 1 m. 7s	Int. add. 55@56¼
$18,000 Lee County (Iowa) 6 per cent. bds	Int. add. 66¾
$6,000 Wheeling City 5 p. cent. bds	Int. add. 34@34¼
$1,000 Watertown City 6s	Int. add. 41¾
$2,000 California 7s	Int. add. 60¾
$2,000 Memphis City 6s	Int. add. 65
$1,000 Sacramento City 10s	Int. add. 51¾
$5,000 Missouri 6s	Flat 79¼
$1,000 Memphis City 6s	Int. add. 67
$2,000 Milwaukee and Beloit R. R. Co. 6s	Int. add. 25
$2,000 N. Y. and Harlem R. R. 2d mort	Int. add. 54
$3,000 Cumber'd. Coal and Iron Co. 6s	Int. add. 65
$2,000 Watertown City 6s	Int. add. 22
$2,000 Watertown City	Int. add. 30
$10,000 Chicago St. Paul and Fond du Lac R. R. 6s	Int. ad. 16
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7s	Int. ad. 56
10 shares American Exchange Bank	99¾
18 shares Chatham Bank	66
15 shares Chatham Bank	67
25 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co	142
6 shares Home Fire Ins. Co	150
13 shares Home Fire Ins. Co	148
15 shares Continental Fire Ins. Co	101¾
12 shares American Exchange Co	89
10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	65
10 shares Union Ferry Co	92
56 shares Brooklyn City R. R. Co	88
20 shares Metropolitan Bank	96
100 shares Brooklyn City Railroad	85¾
15 shares United States Express Co	72
8 shares New-York and New-Haven R. R.	80¾
12 shares Metropolitan Bank	99
13 shares National Bank	105¾@105
100 shares Peoples' Bank	92¾@93
5 shares Howard Fire Ins. Co	170
10 shares Ætna Ins. Co	103¾
15 shares Firemen's Insurance Co	140¾
20 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co	144¾
5 shares Continental Bank	94¾

New-York, Monday, Dec. 28—P. M.

The Official averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 26, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Dec. 19:

Increase in Loans	$690,345
Decrease in Specie	615,329
Increase in Circulation	42,721
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	630,636

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous report, and also with the corresponding week last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Dec. 27, 1857.	Dec. 26, 1857.	Dec. 19, 1857.
Capital	$55,338,000	$64,808,000	$64,008,000
Loans	106,527,429	97,002,625	97,311,690
Specie	16,382,428	27,142,099	27,957,327
Circulation	5,387,167	5,352,187	5,309,466
Gross Deposits	67,396,664	76,139,607	76,442,130
Exchanges	25,137,271	13,080,037	12,732,024
Undrawn	69,259,301	63,890,270	63,710,106
In Sub-Treasury	13,042,862	3,661,603	3,912,775

The decrease in Specie is less than calculated upon, after the considerable export of $2,876,295. The average line is still $27,142,099, and adding in the California receipts, which came into Bank to-day, the aggregate reserve this afternoon is not far from the extraordinary total of $29,000,000. The California mail arrived in prompt season, and is deemed highly satisfactory. Its treasure list amounts to $2,020,537 for New-York, besides which $459,359 went direct to England from the Isthmus of Panama. We do not hear of any important engagements for New-York account for the Boston steamer of Wednesday. The sales of Exchange to-day are rather slow, and the remittances, owing to the dullness of the holidays, will not be large in any form. Brokers' bills on London are held for 109¾ ⅌ cent.; prime commercial signatures, 108@109¼ ⅌ cent.; francs, 5.22½@5.18¾. The mail does not close till Tuesday afternoon, and more signs of activity in bills and specie may possibly manifest themselves to-morrow. The Money Market is quiet, and the general appearance of business in and around Wall-street and on the Merchants' Exchange indicates more than the usual stagnation of the Christmas time. The Sub-Treasury received $89,211; paid out $141,097; and held at the close $3,664,476. Some small parcels of Gold have already been deposited in anticipation of the issue of Treasury Notes, and one of the Wall-street banks has received to take $250,000 of the notes apportioned to New-York as soon as issued.

The Stock Exchange closes exceedingly quiet, though on the sales of Monday prices are fairly supported as compared with Saturday; Erie and Reading a fraction higher; New-York Central ½ ⅌ cent. off; Galena and Rock Island both depressed; Illinois Centrals barely supported; State Stocks steady and some of the issues in good demand. Bank Stocks also continue to be wanted at the enhanced rates; the resumption and the January dividends having restored nearly the whole list to favor. As a general remark the dealings at the Board are of an indifferent character, indicating on all sides a disposition to await the New Year before entering upon a decided course of speculation.

The January interest on all Bonds issued by the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, will be paid, upon presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of Peters, Campbell & Co., No. 52 Wall-street, on and after the 2d proximo.

We learn from the Ohio State Agent that the money for the January interest on the Ohio State debt is now here, on deposit, at the American Exchange Bank. The interest will be paid, as heretofore, by Samuel T. Bull, Esq., Ohio State Agent, at his office, No. 25 William-street.

The circular of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, referred to in the advertisement for "Proposals for Bonds" on another page of this paper, has been published, and may be obtained at the Bank of Commerce, the transfer agency of the Company in this City. A correspondent writes in regard to this line:

"The result of the business of the Road for the last six months is very good, the net earnings, after paying coupons and other interest and expenses, being $468,287, equal to above 10½ ⅌ cent. on the capital of the Company of $4,631,000. The present bonded debt of the Company is $2,618,000, and the estimated income of the ensuing year, on the principal is $262,216. To assist in providing for the latter, arrangements are made for a moderate amount to raise $400,000."

The Western Bank of Scotland have made a general assignment of their property in America, for the benefit of creditors, to Messrs. J. C. Bancroft-Davis and James Tassoney. The official advertisement is in another column.

Money Circulation for Europe.

Per Canada.] New-York, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857.

The festivities of Christmas have intervened since our last advices of 22d inst. The character of our market has changed but little since then. Money remains plentiful; nevertheless, news by the 16th inst. which represents the financial crisis as pressing with the greatest severity in the North of Germany and in other countries, does not fail to exercise a depressing influence in our market. Our Stock Exchange has felt the effect of this, and has been very sensitive with some decline in prices, as is shown by the annexed quotations. State Stocks—The only ones which have been at all active are Missouri 6s, at well-sustained prices, and Tennessee 6s at a decline of 1¼ ⅌ cent. City Bonds—We notice some sales of Chicago 6s (water loan) at steady rates, and of Louisville 6s below our previous quotations. Brooklyn 6s which had declined last week, have recovered to 90¾ with a few sales. Railroad Bonds—Some Illinois Constructions have been done at a decline of 1¼; so also some Erie 7s of 1871 at a decline of 2; Michigan Central 1st mort. and Galena and Chicago 2d mort. at steady prices. Railroad Stocks—The only transactions of any importance have been in Erie at a decline of ⅛; in Cleveland and Toledo at ⅜; in Chicago and Rock Island of ⅜; in New-York Central of 1¼; and in Reading at an advance of ¼ ⅌ cent. Delaware and Hudson Canal and Pennsylvania Coal continued steady. Money is without change at from 5@7 ⅌ cent. for loans on call. Paper outside offered from 9@15. The Banks discount willingly all the short first-class paper that is offered.

DISCOUNT & CO.

Per Canada.] New-York, Monday, Dec. 28, 1857.

Our last advices were to the 22d inst. Owing mainly to the dullness which is usually felt towards the close of the year, the Stock Market has been exceedingly stagnant throughout the week, and prices have generally fallen back. The market seems just now to be in such a position that large sums could not be bought or sold without causing wide fluctuations. The last European news, by the *Persia*, to the 12th inst., announces further large failures in Hamburg, England and elsewhere. These advices again discredit bills of exchange, interrupt the export of produce, and arrest all tendency to speculation either in merchandise or stocks. The House of Representatives having passed the Treasury-Note bill, according to the terms expressed in our last Circular, the Secretary of the Treasury announces that he has fixed 3 ⅌ cent. as the rate for the first $8,000,000, of which $3,000,000 is to be reserved for New-York, and is ready to exchange them for specie, in sums to suit purchasers. State Stocks—California, Tennessee, and Virginia, lower. Sales very trifling, excepting Missouri, which remain at 80. Virginia has declined ¾; Tennessee, 1¼; California, 1870, 2; Ohio, 1868, sales at 101 ex-int.; do. 1860, at 97¾ ex-int.; do. 1870, at 100 ex-int.; North Carolina, 1 ⅌ cent. higher; and New-York 6s, 1872, ¼ ⅌ cent. Sales Kentucky 6s at 103¾@102; Michigan at 94. City and County Bonds—No sales to mention other than a few Brooklyn 6s, Chicago 6s, and Milwaukee 7s, (Municipal,) at firmer